# The China Weekly REVIEW

# 密勒氏評論報

*A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917*


## Employment of Russian Guards on British Ships

## Will Chang Hsueh-Liang Cast the Deciding Vote?

## The Soviet Commercial Drive in North Manchuria

## Progress in Municipal Reconstruction at Hangchow

*By Hoh Chih-hsiang*

## The Crisis in the Tientsin Customs

The Settlement's New Board of Education; Can America Rescue England, by Bernard Fay; Horses and Business, by Frans August Larson; The American Gesture of Friendship; Foreigners and Western Culture, by Han Lih-wu; Young Chang Helps Civilization and Athletics, by Shen Hsue-chuan; Hongkong Faces Increased Taxation; Complicated Methods of Administration in Barga, by Tamara Andreeva; Mongolian Conference Results in Needed Reforms and Improved Relations, by C. Y. W. Meng; The Threatened Invasion of Wu-Han by the Ironsides, by C. T. Liang.


SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1930 VOLUME 53, NUMBER 4

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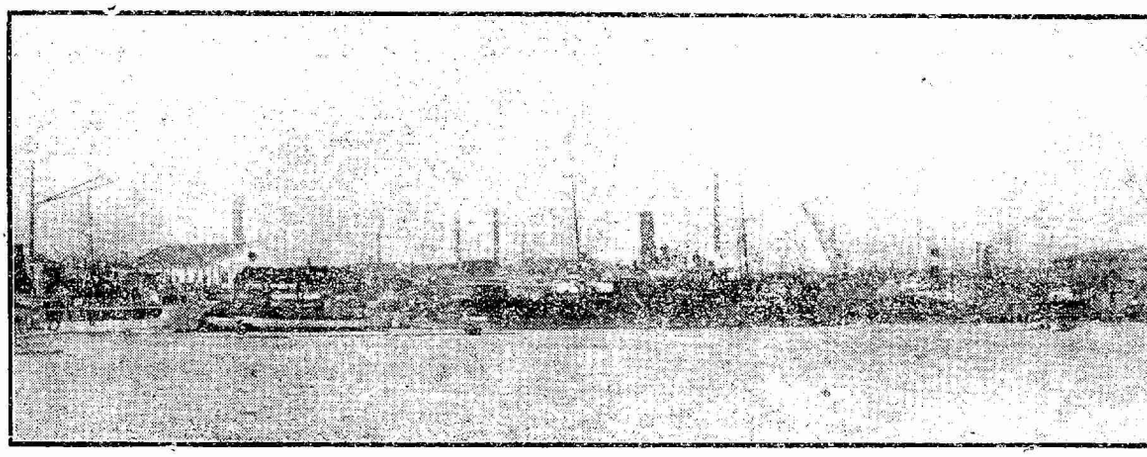

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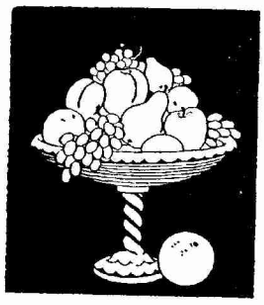

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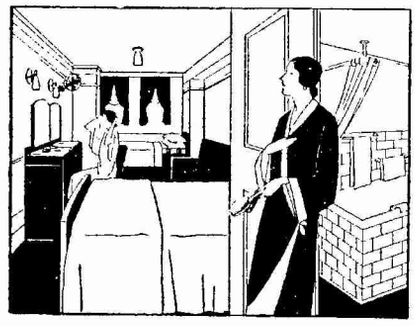

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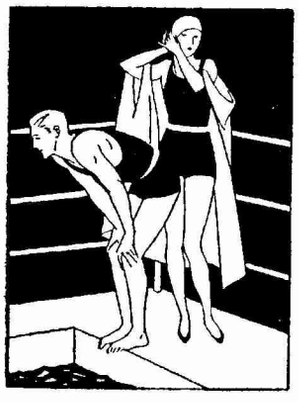

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# The China Weekly REVIEW

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## THE EMPLOYMENT OF RUSSIAN GUARDS ON BRITISH SHIPS

IN LAST WEEK'S issue of *The Review* (Page 113) there appeared an article entitled "New British Army for China," which was reproduced from an Indian revolutionary journal called *Ghadar Dhandora*, published in Nanking. This article referred to the decision of the British Government to withdraw its soldiers from British shipping in the Far East where they had been serving as guards against piracies. The article did not state why the British Government had decided to withdraw the military guards, but commented critically upon the decision of the British shipping companies, in cooperation with the British Government in Hongkong to employ Russians (Whites) in place of the British soldiers. The Indian journal stated further that the British shipping companies previously used Indian guards for this work and alleged that since these Indian guards were under the control of the Hongkong colonial police that they "were used as tools of British Imperialism against the rising Chinese aspirations." Continuing, the article said that "since the Indians are no longer to be used as running dogs.....the British have now turned to the White Russians for work which the Indians have refused to do." Concluding, the article charged the British with the organization of "new armies under the good name of pirate guards....for oppressing Chinese."

A British reader of *The Review* has taken exception to the foregoing article, denying the allegation that a "new army of White Russians" is being organized. He explained that the reason for the employment of the White Russians as guards on British shipping on the China coast in place of British soldiers, was purely for purposes of economy and that there was no other motive involved, as suggested by the editor of the Indian journal.

According to an article dealing with this subject which appeared in the *North-China Daily News*, the British official newspaper at Shanghai, on May 19, the first examination of a batch of 60 Russian applicants for positions as armed guards on British ships, was conducted by Capt. E. R. Kennedy, assistant commissioner of police of the International Settlement on May 15. It was stated that of this number "25 will be finally selected by Captain Wolf, chief of the Hongkong Police Department who was coming to Shanghai for this purpose." Continuing, the article in the N. C. D. N. said:

"The selected men will accompany Captain Wolfe to Hongkong, where they will be engaged by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and other companies operating ships on the Hongkong-Swatow-Shanghai and Hongkong-Tientsin routes. They will be furnished with special uniforms and supplied with British Government rifles and must sign contracts to serve as servants of the British Government, says this paper.

"Preference will be given to former military men who have had experience in the handling of arms and who are single and under 30 years of age. A number of the selected men will be trained as under officers with a salary of $75 monthly. The ordinary guard will receive $50 monthly, together with board when on duty on board ship. It is proposed to limit the number of guards thus engaged to 50."

From other sources, however, it is learned that the actual number of guards, "including Indians and Chinese" is to be 200 and are to be employed on all British ships which touch the China coast, including the Trans-Pacific liners of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services. Their chief duties will be in providing protection against pirates along the South China coast, particularly the areas embraced in a zone extending some 200 miles north and a similar distance south of Hongkong which is popularly known as the "pirate belt." But while the salaries of these armed guards will be paid by the British shipping companies, the guards will be under the orders of the Hongkong Police Department. They will wear uniforms and carry rifles and revolvers supplied by the British military authorities at Hongkong. The new guards are to be placed on the vessels beginning July 1, or next week. According to available information the new pirate guard service is to apply only to British shipping lines, the other foreign shipping lines, including the American, German and Japanese lines, not considering the pirate situation sufficiently grave to warrant use of armed guards.

While there doesn't seem to be any evidence supporting the charge of the Indian journal that the British authorities are planning the organization of a "new White Russian army" in the Far East, the similarity of the so-called "pirate guards" to the White Russian paid volunteers employed by the Shanghai International Settlement, was probably responsible for the charge. Also, the present animosities of the Indians toward the British authorities in the Far East is easy to understand, particularly so, in view of the fact that the Indian guards apparently are also to be displaced by the White Russians.

The only phase of this controversy which is difficult to understand is the refusal of British shipping companies or the British authorities to employ their own nationals for this work, which action would immediately remove the entire question from controversy on the part of either the Chinese or Indians. It is unncessary to explain that Britain is afflicted with a most serious business and industrial depression causing widespread unemployment. For months and years this question has been a chief interest of British industrial and political leaders, hence the natural inquiry, why not assist in relieving unemployment in England by bringing out young Britishers for service as police or pirate guards? Surely there should be thousands of young men, ex-soldiers, who would rather come out to the Far Fast for this type of work than sit around doing nothing in England and subsisting on a government dole. It is admitted that the pay offered is small, but even this small pay, which includes food and lodging, should be more attractive to almost any spirited young man than living on public charity at home. We hazard the opinion that if an American shipping company should announce its desire to employ young Americans for the purpose of fighting pirates in the Far East that it would be overwhelmed with applicants for the jobs. Therefore, the mystery which is yet to be explained, why do the British shipping companies as well as the British colonial authorities in the Far East prefer White Russians to their own nationals? And in asking this question we intend no reflection upon the White Russians in the Far East, most of whom are good fighting men in destitute circumstances and anxious to obtain jobs under any flag! But from the standpoint of the British authorities, one would think that they would feel some obligation toward their home government and people and would prefer employing their own nationals rather than aliens for this important work!

## SOVIET COMMERCIAL DRIVE IN NORTH MANCHURIA

ACCORDING to recent reports from Harbin the Soviet Government is making active preparations for commercial expansion in North Manchuria that is likely to provide a severe test for American, British, German, French and Japanese "capitalistic" firms that operate in that area. A brief report from Harbin which appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* states that the Soviet Government is determined to drive all private "capitalistic" business from that section of Chinese territory by underselling them in the Chinese markets. Already it was stated that Soviet cotton cloth, Soviet kerosene and other mineral oils and Soviet automobile and ricksha tires, are being sold far below prices that any western or even Japanese private concern can afford to quote. Whether this report was exaggerated, we have no way of knowing, but it was a fact that prior to the Sino-Soviet crisis last year, the Soviet state-owned and operated enterprises were making it difficult for private capitalistic firms to do business in that district, except, of course, in lines where the Soviet Government was not a competitor. The Harbin manager of one of of the large American oil concerns was authority for the statement that his company had not been able to sell a dollar's worth of products to the Chinese Eastern Railway over a period of practically six years, due to the fact that the Soviet officials diverted all purchases to their own state naphtha syndicate. The Far Eastern representative of a large American concern manufacturing locomotives, told practically the same story, the only difference in this case being that while the Soviet Government did not manufacture locomotives, it did have close relations with a European competitor that was given the order despite the fact that the American prices were stated to be lower. Another instance where private business has been unable to compete with the Soviet Government syndicate has been in the sale of matches, the well known Swedish as well as the Chinese and Japanese brands being forced out of the marke by the Soviet State Match trust plant located at Blagovestschensk on the Amur river. Sinch all private business has been forced out of existence and practically all manufacturing and marketing concentrated under the government, the Soviet is thus able to manipulate prices and credits in the

North Manchurian market that make, or will make it practically impossible for any private concern to compete.

Another significant development in Soviet commercial aggression in North Manchuria has been in connection with coal supplies. The city of Harbin with its population of more than a half million as well as the various towns on the western branch of the C. E. R. have been dependent upon the Chalainor coal mines for fuel supplies. During the Sino-Russian crisis last year the Soviet Far Eastern Red Army paid particular attention to the Chalainor coal mines, which were owned and operated by the railway. Red airplanes frequently dropped bombs in the vicinity of the mines, but no serious damage resulted until late in the conflict when the Soviet troops actually occupied the district. Apparently acting under definite instructions from Gen. Bluecher, the commander of the Red Army, the Soviet invaders put the Chalainor coal mines definitely and permanently out of business by dynamiting the machinery. Several weeks ago, Mr. Rudyi, the new Soviet manager of the C. E. R. announced that the Chalainor mines were not to be reopened and that coal would be purchased from other places. Now, according to recent authoritative report from Harbin the real significance of Rudyi's decision has been realized, for he has announced that the Soviet Government recently has opened new mines at a place called Pukchiyav, located north of Chita, Siberia. According to Rudyi's announcement, the Chinese Eastern Railway has decided to appropriate a large sum of money for the purpose of subsidizing the coal mines on the Siberian side of the boundary, instead of using the money for making repairs and purchasing new machinery for the reopening of the Chalainor mines which are located in China. Also, it was announced that the C. E. R. will grant low freight rates to transport the Soviet coal into North Manchuria so as to compete with coal shipped to Harbin from the Japanese mines in South Mauchuria or the Chinese-owned mines located at Mulin on the eastern branch of the C.E.R. When the Chinese members of the board of directors of the C.E.R., as well as Chinese commercial interests in Harbin threatened to kick up a row about the matter, Mr. Rudyi announced that he had appointed a commission to investigate the reopening of the Chalainor mines. The commission which was appointed consists of twelve members, all Soviet citizens, the monthly budget for the commission amounting to 1,970 gold roubles. Thus does the Soviet management of the C.E.R. kill two birds with one stone: it closes a Chinese coal mine and uses the revenues of the C.E.R. derived from Chinese sources, for the purpose of subsidizing the opening of a new coal mine in Soviet territory and by appointing a commission to investigate conditions at the Chalainor mines, it provides new jobs for worthy Reds, whose salaries are also financed by the railway. The previous importance of the Chalainor mines may be judged from the following figures showing output since 1926:

| | *Consumed by C.E.R.* | *Sold to others.* | *Total:* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| 1926 ..... | 153,099 | 48,919 | 202,018 |
| 1927 ..... | 234,421 | 52,536 | 286,957 |
| 1928 ..... | 254,390 | 42,281 | 296,671 |
| 1929 (10months) | 136,496 | 4,253 | 140,749 |
| Total ..... | 778,406 | 147,989 | 926,895 |

## THE SETTLEMENT'S NEW BOARD OF EDUCATION

THE NEW BOARD of Education of the Shanghai International Settlement held its first meeting on June 18, the board being composed of four British subjects, A. D. Bell, Dr. H. G. Earle, Mrs. N. Leslie, the Rev. G. W. Sheppard and three Chinese, L. T. Yuan, Dr. H. E. Liu and Dr. Y. H. Ou. The regulations adopted by the Council provide that the Board of Education shall,

1.—Review the history and development of the Council's schools, and study their organization;
2.—Inquire into the nature and scope of the educational program at present laid down;
3.—Ascertain the extent to which educational facilities are provided by national societies, religious bodies, benevolent institutions, and other forms of public or private enterprise;
4.—Make a survey of the educational requirements of the community, embracing in this inquiry all classes and nationalities;
5.—Determine the extent to which education is to be provided, or assisted, out of Municipal Funds.

In addition to the foregoing, the Chairman of the Council, Brig.-General E. B. Macnaghten, at the last annual meeting of ratepayers (voters) made the following statement regarding the Council's policy on education:

"I feel that this is an appropriate occasion to bring to the attention of the ratepayers and the public generally the fact that the time is fast approaching when it will no longer be possible to place the whole burden of education upon the rates (regular revenues) and the Council may have to consider the desirability of setting apart a definite percentage of the Municipal revenues for educational purposes, a portion of which might possibly be utilized for subsidizing educational institutions irrespective of nationality which conform to a certain standard."

This statement by the chairman of the Council that the International Settlement, which embraces an area containing approximately 1,000,000 people in the heart of Greater Shanghai, never has had a regular educational fund, will provide interesting reading in cities abroad, particularly in the United States where from 25 to 50 percent of the municipal revenues go to the financing of free public education. We do not mean by this that Shanghai has not had an educational fund; it has had an educational fund which has been used chiefly for the education of foreign children and to a very minor extent Chinese children, but the education has not been extensive and neither has it been free, the parents being required to pay heavy tuition fees. The amount of public money spent on Chinese education has been ridiculously small, particularly when compared with the money expended on other branches of the administration such as police and defense, or municipal orchestra. Now, however, with complete Chinese control of the Settlement in the offing, a new educational policy has been adopted and an attempt is to be made to do something which should have been done a decade ago. However, better late than not at all, hence the new policy is to be welcomed and there is hope for early practical accomplishment. The lack of public education in the Settlement largely has been responsible for the growth in this vicinity of a number of so-called "mushroom" or pseudo-educational institutions under private control which are not educational institutions, but institutions designed for the purpose of providing easy money

for the promoters. Shanghai is full of such institutions which cater to thousands of Chinese young men and women who come here for an education but are inveigled into attending these fly-by-night colleges and universities. About all these institutions have to offer is a highly decorated diploma or certificate of graduation. After the new Board of Education has developed its plans for free general education for all children in the Settlement, it should then tackle this problem of private schools and as suggested in the Municipal regulations, deserving schools should be assisted while those which have no merit should be closed down! But of most importance is the early development of an educational program that will place a free school within the reach of every child in the Settlement. There is hope that the new Board will be able to do this quickly and not at some indefinite date in the future. There is need for speedy action, otherwise the Chinese will take over all education in the Sett ement and put in their own program, irrespective of the wishes of the foreigners who have been asleep on the job for so many decades!

# Will Chang Hsueh-Liang Cast the Deciding Vote?

SINCE the present political and military developments in China constitute a sort of national election, it is therefore correct to state that the deciding vote in this election rests largely with the 30,000,000 Chinese who reside in Manchuria. Up to the present the Manchurian authorities, leaders of the 30,000,000 Chinese in the Three Eastern Provinces have not indicated

**Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Political Head of the Chinese Administration in the Three Eastern Provinces, Who May Intervene in the Present Domestic Crisis as a Means of Bringing About a United Front Against Soviet Russian Aggression.**

their choice in respect to the contending factions in that part of China which lies south of the Great Wall. But recently there have been indications that the political administration in that section of China north of the Wall, may not be able to maintain its announced position of neutrality and finally will come in on the side of the Central Government.

The recent indications leading to a belief that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang may lend active assistance to Nanking, may be summarized as follows:

1.—Nanking's appointment of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang as vice-commander of the National military, naval and air forces, and the recent acceptance of posts in the Central Government by several officials nominated by the Mukden administration.

2.—Complete deadlock of the Moscow conference and the Soviet refusal to continue the discussions pertaining to the Chinese Eastern Railway pending the solution of the present political and military crisis in China.

3.—Recent indications, circumstantial and otherwise, that Moscow is lending assistance to the Northern Coalition for the purpose of prolonging Chinese chaos in the hope of some group coming into power that would be favorable to the Soviet.

In previous discussions pertaining to Soviet activities in North Manchuria as well as Soviet intrigue with certain political elements in China, communistic and otherwise, which have appeared in these columns of *The Review*, it has been pointed out how Soviet policy toward China is being fostered consciously or unconsciously by the elements which are now attacking the Central Government. Certain members of the estranged factions in the Kuomintang who have been attempting to establish an oppposition government in Peiping, have been quoted as declaring their intention to immediately resume full diplomatic relations with the Soviet in the event of a victory on the part of the Northern Coalition. But of more definite significance was a statement by Dr. Tchou Ngao-hsiang, who occupies the position of Gen. Yen's Foreign Minister, which appeared in the *Peiping Leader* on June 14. In this statement which was made to the newspaper correspondents in Peiping, Dr. Tchou severely criticised the policy of the Central Government as well as the Mukden administration in refusing to permit Moh Teh-hui, the Chinese delegate in Moscow, to discuss diplomatic questions with the Soviet Government and declared that when the Northern Coalition had defeated the Central Government and removed the Capital back to Peiping, that a "satisfactory solution of the troubles between China and Soviet Russia will no doubt be easily found." In this interview Dr. Tchou ignored the entire element of Soviet military aggression in North Manchuria last year and accused Gen. Chiang Kai-shek of responsibility for the entire Chinese Eastern railway complications which ended so disastrously to Chinese interests.

Aside from these indications of Soviet leanings on the part of certain elements in the North, there have been recent reports from Harbin stating that Moscow definitely has refused to open formal negotiations with the Chinese delegation unless Mo Teh-hui renounces his affiliations with the Central Government and agrees to negotiate as a representative of the Mukden administration alone. This open effort of the Soviet Government to bring about a split between Nanking and Mukden and isolate Manchuria, is a continuation of Russian policy last year which was designed for the purpose of preventing Manchuria from sending troops south of the Great Wall to assist the National Government in the political unification of the country. As stated in a discussion of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's alleged affiliations with Moscow which appeared in *The Review* on June 21, Soviet aggression on the North Manchurian boundary has always coincided with attacks on the Chinese Central Government by political factions south of the Wall. In an editorial dealing with this question which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao* on June 24 it was stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's delay in sending troops to the assistance of the National Government had been due to the feeling in Mukden that the entire Manchurian military forces were needed in that territory for the purpose of backing up and supporting the Chinese delegation in Moscow. Continuing, the editorial declared, "But now that the Moscow conference is hopelessly deadlocked, Marshal Chang is determined to assist in the liquidation of the military situation south of the Great Wall, so as to enable the entire country to concentrate its united forces on the Russian question." The editorial claimed that this decision had been reached at the recent meeting of the Northeastern Political Council in Mukden which was participated in by all high military and political officials in the Northeast as well as representatives of the National Government from Nanking.

Other factors which have recently brought to the Chinese people a full realization of the Russian menace, have been the completion of the Soviet railway program on China's western borders, plus the announcement of Soviet officials of their intention to begin the construction of branch lines leading into Sinkiang or Chinese Turkestan. The recent conference dealing with Mongolian and Tibetan affairs in Nanking, which was attended by approximately 100 delegates from Inner and Outer Mongolia, also did much to enlighten the Chinese authorities regarding Soviet activities in that section, The Chinese *Nation*, a new magazine in the English language recently started in Shanghai by Chinese interests closely affiliated with the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, published a review of the Sino-Russian situation pointing out "that the policy of Soviet Russia toward China differs little from the Russia of the Czarist regime since Russia is still seeking to attain her ends by adopting a policy of aggression." Continuing, the editorial stated, "When the Sino-Russian agreements of 1924 were signed, it was felt by all Chinese that Russia had indeed made a sacrifice by voluntarily abolishing the unequal treaties, but a string was attached to this diplomatic display of friendship, for events have shown how Russia endeavored to undermine the very foundations of China by her insidious communist propaganda . . . . The conditions of the Habarovsk Protocol which was signed by the Manchurian authorities under duress conferred still more priviliges upon Soviet Russia with respect to the Chinese Eastern Railway, much to the detriment of China's sovereignty. Since the Habarovsk Protocol was not recognized by the National Government, it cannot be considered valid, and that is all the more reason why the Chinese delegation now in Moscow should strongly contest the terms of this Protocol. Russia's uncompromising and aggressive attitude shows her up in her true colors and demonstrates to the world who has been the aggressor."

In a further discussion of the Sino-Russian situation from the standpoint of Mongolia, the Chinese magazine referred to in the preceding paragraph, declared, "Events of the past have proved that Russia has time and again encroached upon the integrity of Mongolia, notwithstanding the Sino-Russian agreements of 1924 whereby Soviet Russia 'recognizes that Outer Mongolia is an integral part of the Republic of China and respects China's sovereignty therein.' To maintain the solidarity of the Chinese Republic, the Mongolian people must be protected from intimidation by their Soviet neighbors, while the local authorities in Mongolia should never allow themselves to be misled by the agents of the U. S. S. R." In special reference to the recent conference in Nanking on Mongolian and Tibetan affairs and to future Chinese policy it was declared "that a human wall will be built up along the continental borders of China so that the possibilities of further aggression upon the territorial and administrative integrity of Mongolia from the Soviets will be minimized."

If Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang does decide to intervene in the present crisis, the propelling motive undoubtedly will be due to the menace of Soviet aggression in Manchuria and in Mongolia, which the Chinese people in the Three Eastern Provinces are in a position to appreciate far more than those residing south of the wall. And while the various generals who are attempting to overthrow the Central Government may be honest in their disavowal of Soviet affiliations, their activities are manifestly of the greatest possible assistance to the Soviet in its present policy of aggresssion toward China. Since the Chinese Nationalist leaders broke with the Soviet and expelled the propagators of communism, the Soviet Government has maintained that its troubles in China were due to the attitude of the Chinese generals and has tried to create the impression that the masses of the Chinese people are pro-Soviet and if uninfluenced by their military leaders, the Chinese people would welcome Soviet leadership. While such sentiment may prevail in some sections of China there is little question but what the Soviet military activities on the Chinese borders last summer and fall have produced a deep impression on the Chinese intellectual leaders both in and out of Government circles. Hence, if Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang should decide to intervene in the present domestic crisis on the grounds that it is vital for China to patch up her internal quarrels in order to present a united front on the Russian question, there is little doubt but what such a policy would arouse a welcome response on the part of a majority of Chinese leaders of all factions, excepting of course the few who have actual Soviet connections and are for one reason or another intent upon

helping the Russians put over their program in China.

Latest reports bearing on the possibility of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's intervention in the present situation, were contained in a message by the Japanese *Rengo* service on Tuesday, June 24, from Nanking, which claimed that Marshal Chang had sent telegrams to Generals Yen and Feng as well as Nanking urging both sides to withdraw their troops from all fronts as a means of stopping the fighting and paving the way for the creation of a "buffer" area in the vicinities of Chengchow and Kaifeng. Marshal Chang's telegrams to Yen and Feng also demanded that these two leaders make public their political aims for the information of the Chinese people as well as the National Government. Of further interest in this connection was a report by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs on June 23 claiming that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang would soon assume office as vice-commander of the National Military, Naval and Air Forces and that, with the early liquidation of the Kwangsi rebels and Ironsides in Hunan province, that the entire rebellion of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang would be suppressed within one month. Dr. Wang gave as his authority for this declaration, a telegram which had been received from General Chiang Kai-shek. An additional reference to Marshal Chang's recent moves which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao* on June 24 stated that the Mukden authorities had stationed twelve battalions under the command of Gen. Yu Hsuan-tung in the vicinity of Shanhaikwan, Lingyu and Luenho, south of the Great Wall and that since the seizure of the Tientsin Customs House by Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Marshal Chang's representatives had assumed control of the Chinese customs establishment in the vicinity of Shanhaikwan in order to prevent Gen. Yen from seizing the Customs houses in that area.

A further reference to Soviet interference in North Manchuria which may have a bearing on the attitude of the authorities in the Three Eastern Provinces in respect to the situation south of the Wall, was a report from Harbin from a foreign consular source stating that evidence recently (on June 20) had been discovered that the Soviet Government has sent secret orders to the C. E. R. making the following recommendations: (1) Within one year all Russian emigree employes of the C. E. R., as well as Russians who have become Chinese naturalized citizens, must be discharged from their position on the railway; (2) For a period of two years the Soviet employes on the C. E. R. will be held responsible for the sovietization of all Chinese employes of the railway; (3) The staff of the C. E. R. as well as Soviet employes must exert their full efforts toward a sovietization of North Manchuria, the object being to complete the program in a period of five years. Upon receipt of the foregoing information many of the White Russians, especially those who had been employed on the railway for long periods, had applied for Soviet citizenship in order to hold their jobs, but the Soviet Manager, Mr. Rudvi, rejected the applications and ordered their dismissal. There was also an unconfirmed report from Mukden that the new Soviet Consul in that city had officially warned Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang against sending troops south of the Wall on the threat of renewed Soviet intervention on the North Manchurian border.

## CAN THE RIGHT AND LEFT KUOMIN WINGS UNITE?

Since the rising and falling fortunes of the so-called Northern Coalition against the Central Government are reflected in the activities of the estranged Kuomintang elements which have been trying for more than two months to get together for the purpose of forming an opposition government in Peiping, it is of considerable significance that another attempt to effect a compromise early in the present month, apparently failed. A review of the political situation in the North which appeared in the *Peiping Leader* (Yen's organ edited by Putnam Weale) on June 15 had the following to say regarding recent Kuomintang politics in Peiping,

> "Despite frequent reports of imminent agreement, the outstanding difference between the left wing of the Kuomintang, headed by Mr. Wang Ching-wei and the right wing led by Messrs. Chou Lu and Hsieh Chih still remains. That difference lies in the question: Which second national party congress should be considered the legal successor of the first congress held in 1924, the one called by the left wing in Canton in 1926, or the other summoned by the right wing in the same year in Shanghai?
>
> "Mr. Wang and his associates, including the brilliant Chen Kung-po, former head of the political department of the Kuomintang and commissioner of foreign affairs for Hankow, maintain that while they are willing and ready to co-operate with the right wing in the common crusade against General Chiang Kai-shek, they cannot allow the legality of the Canton national congress and the central executive committee elected by that congress to be impeached. This is made clear in a statement issued by Mr. Wang on June 12. Mr. Wang says that whatever the right wing, or the so-called Western Hills conference faction may think of the Canton congress, the fact cannot be gainsaid that it was the second central executive committee which effected the unification of China in 1927 and 1928. He concluded with this plea: "At this critical juncture when the Kuomintang is so divided against itself, it behooves all loyal followers of our late leader to sink their past differences and co-operate with one another for the salvation of the party and nation. They should avoid domineering tacties but should assist each other."
>
> "The right wing leaders, however, hold that this is no time for hairsplitting over the question of legality or otherwise of the two congresses, and that the controversy should be settled by revolutionary means. This is generally interpreted as indicating that they are not willing to concede the legality of the Canton congress.
>
> "Mediators have been busy at work during the last two months trying to bring about an early agreement, and although there has been persistent talk of an enlarged conference of members of the two wings, nothing has eventuated thus far."

A further indication of the Kuomintang situation in the North was provided in an article which appeared in the *Leader* on June 14 which quoted a telegram which Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing leader had sent to Peiping from Hongkong. This telegram reiterated Wang's contention that the Third National Congress of the Party held in Nanking, which was dominated by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, could not be recognized and recommended that the central executive committee elected at the Second National Congress at Canton, held after the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, should be called up to take charge of the Party again. Wang insisted that the Second Congress at Canton was "legal" but suggested that a compromise might be made with the Right Wing group and the so-called Second National Congress group which met in Shanghai. He urged that Kuomintang leaders of long standing should be invited to a "plenary Central Party Conference," for the purpose of ironing out the points of difference. He urged further that if a plenary conference is not called that it will be impossible to obtain a quorum from the Second National Congress due to the fact many of them will not be able to attend. The reason for their inability to attend was due to the fact that many had left the Party, others had joined the "illegal" Third Congress, one, Wang Lo-ping, had been assasinated, and still others resided abroad. The Left Wing leader also

said in his telegram that military commanders should be invited to attend the meeting, "that the party should cooperate with the army, but the army should be directed by the party." In conclusion Mr. Wang declared that if the party dispute is continued that the Kuomintang leaders "should be condemned by the comrades in the army who are risking their lives and suffering from continued civil strife."

Whether Wang Ching-wei will depart from his refuge in the British colony at Hongkong and proceed to the North is still an active subject of discussion in political circles in Peiping. Two delegates, Wang Chieh-chen and Wang Pin, who were sent to Hongkong to interview the Left Wing leader declared on June 14 that "Wang will leave for the North in three days." It was claimed that the delegates from Peiping had spent ten days with Wang in Hongkong, following May 18, and that two other delegates had remained in Hongkong to accompany Mr. Wang northward. Another interesting report regarding Wang Ching-wei's possible movements was also published in Peiping, the allegation being that strong efforts were being exerted to induce Mr. Wang to go to Nanking. The Kuomintang leaders in Peiping strenuously denied this report but admitted that certain Kuomintang leaders in Nanking were also trying to bring about a reconciliation between Wang Ching-wei and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. The *Shun Pao* on June 25 published a report from Nanking quoting Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor in denial of a previously published report that he intended to proceed to Hongkong for the purpose of inducing Wang to proceed to Nanking.

On June 17 the *Peiping Leader* stated that the Kuomintang leaders Chao Pei-lun, Fu Ju-lin and Tao Yeh-kung, had gone to Shihchiachwang for another interview with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan regarding Party affairs. This report claimed that no date had been set for Left Wing leader's departure from Hongkong and declared that the outstanding issue at present was the issuance of a circular calling for an "enlarged conference of Party leaders." The papers in the North also published interviews with Feng and Yen referring to Party affairs, the *Leader* on June 12 quoting Yen as declaring, "I am only a soldier and I am only engrossed in war affairs. I am doing nothing with the government question, as I think it better to leave it to the discretion of statesmen. I am, however, under the impression that the northern government will be brought into being by the Kuomintang in the near future." As for Feng Yu-hsiang's views the same issue of the *Leader* quoted him as declaring that his chief aim in life was to overthrow Gen. Chiang Kai-shek; that he had no political ambitions; that all questions pertaining to politics had been left to Yen Hsi-shan in order that Feng could devote his entire attention to war activities. Feng declared, however, "that the organization of a government was premature, the situation now requiring solution by military means."

## WHAT GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK THINKS ABOUT IT!

A Japanese newspaper correspondent, Yukitoshi Tanaka, staff correspondent of the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* visited Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters at Kweiteh on the Lung-Hai railway on June 20 and telegraphed an interview with Gen. Chiang to his newspaper, the following paragraphs being reproduced from the *Japan Times* of June 20,

> Contrary to the widespread rumours that he was seriously wounded during the recent engagement, General Chiang Kai-shek was found in the best of health in the mobile headquarters in the town of Kweiteh.
>
> "I have been here," said the Chinese soldier statesman, "for nearly two months darting by airplane from one sector of the trench line to another at an average of three times a day. Though we are outnumbered by the northern rebels—they have about 300,000 men as against our 250,000—our front has proven not only strong enough to repulse the repeated attempts of the enemy to break through but is now ready to roll back the enemy all along."
>
> Questioned whether he entertains any idea to wind-up the civil war by negotiating a compromise with his arch rivals, General Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, the Nanking leader gave an emphatic denial. "My mind is set," he declared, "to fight out the cause of the Nationalist Revolution to the last man under my command. It is my plan to break up the Kwangsi troops in Hunan first and to deal with the rest of the confronting line later. As the situation stands at present, however, there will be no decisive battles fought in the immediate future. The Japanese press has done inexcusable injustice to my trusted lieutenant, General Han Fu-chu, who has successfully kept off the northerners from Tsinan in Shantung. He is not the knave as you would have depicted in your papers. No matter what baits General Yen Hsi-shan may offer to win him over he would never barter away his loyalty to the Nationalist cause for a tainted bribe."
>
> "What I fear most," the Commander-in-Chief continued, "is the well-equipped and non-principled Reds in Kwangsi province who have reduced many a town there to ashes exposing thousands of unfortunate inhabitants to starvation. Had General Chang Hsueh-liang who holds the casting vote in the present chaos taken earlier action, the war might not have broken out. But undoubtedly the Manchurian ruler has his own reasons to prefer isolation to associating with either of the combatants."

## THE MILITARY SITUATION

Tsinan, the capital of Shantung province, was evacuated by the Government troops under Gen. Han Fu-chu, on the early morning of Wednesday, June 25 and shortly afterward was occupied by Shansi troops under Gen. Fu Tso-yi. Due to the desire of both sides to avoid any entanglements with the Japanese such as occurred in 1928, there was no fighting in the immediate vicinity of the city. A dispatch received by *The Review* at midnight on Wednesday, June 25 from Dr. J. J. Heeren, a resident of Tsinan stated, "Gen. Han Fu-chu evacuated Tsinan at 3 o'clock this morning and the Shansi troops entered the city immediately afterwards. Everything quiet." A *Reuter* report from Peiping on June 25, in referring to the evacuation of Tsinan, asserted that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan had reached an agreement with Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang regarding Shantung whereby Gen. Yen had agreed that Tsingtao should be left as the base of the North-eastern Fleet under Gen. Shen Hung-lieh. The National Government, several weeks ago, as part of its efforts to obtain the cooperation of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, had granted the Mukden Navy permission to use Tsingtao as a naval base and in addition had appointed Hu Yoh-yu, a Mukden man, as Mayor of the Tsingtao municipality. Mr. Hu's appointment as Mayor of Tsingtao was ratified by the State Council on June 20.

The Japanese residents of Tsingtao as well as other foreigners, apparently suffered no damage as a result of the change in the rulers of Tsinan. A report in the *Japan Advertiser* on June 8 stated that while the Japanese Government had decided not to send any troops to Tsinan, "that a Japanese police force numbering about 1,000 had been sent from the Japanese Consulate-General at Tsingtao to Tsinan for protecting the Japanese community in that city in the event of complications." A Japanese *Rengo* report from Nanking stated that when Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was informed of the loss of Tsinan that he had immediately ordered five divisions of his troops to advance on Kaifeng, Honan by way of Cheehsien; that these troops were personally commanded by Gen. Chiang who had issued orders for the occupation of Kaifeng within five days.

## THE FIGHTING IN HUNAN

The *Hankow Herald*, in a general review of the military situation in Hunan province on June 24, stated that Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War had called a military conference in Changsha, the capital of Hunan for the purpose mapping out a campaign for the final rounding up of the Kwangsi rebels and Ironsides. The report stated that Gen. Ho intended to remain in Changsha for the present while Gen. Chien Ta-chun, commander of the 3rd Model Division, would remain in command at Hankow during Gen. Ho's absence. It stated that the Hunan forces were stationed in the Changsha-Chuchow sector, the Kwangtung units in the Chuchow-Yuhsien sector to prevent the rebels from escaping back into Kwangtung and that the Kiangsi troops were stationed between Pingkiang and Liling to check the rebels from entering Kiangsi. It was claimed that the Hunan rebels under Tang Seng-ming have practically been wiped out and that the Kwangsi rebels were fleeing in a southerly direction. The Chang Fa-kwei "Ironsides" while attempting to retreat back toward the Hunan-Kwangtung border from Yuhsien had been met and defeated by the Kwangtung units stationed in the southern part of Hunan province. A report from Canton stated that the Kwang-

tung units under Gen. Chen Chi-tang was at Chenchow in southern Hunan and that another Kwangtung division under Gen. Chiang Kwang-nei had occupied Lukow, south of Chuchow and was advancing to Chuchow to join up with the Hunan units. Another Kwangtung division under Gen. Tsai Ting-kai was making for the Hunan-Kiangsi border from Shangning while the troops under Gen. Li Yang-ching, following their victory over the "Ironsides" in the Yuhsien sector were pursuing the rebels toward Lilingshien, near the Kiangsi border. The report stated that Changsha, following the recovery of the city from the Kwangsi rebels has returned to normalcy with all provincial organs functioning as usual.

### Miscellaneous Reports

The Japanese authorities at Hankow refused to hand over to the Chinese authorities Gen. Chao Heng-ti, former Tuchun of Hunan, who was hiding in the Japanese Concession and plotting a return to power. The Chinese authorities in Hankow have asking the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking to lodge a protest with the Japanese Minister.

Lu Yen, commissioner of Finance in Hopei (Chihli) province, went to Tientsin to raise funds for Yen Hsi-shan's war chest. A dispatch from Taiyuanfu stated that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan planned to raise $80,000,000 by levying a military surtax in Shansi province alone and in addition Yen hoped to raise $12,000,000 additional in Hopei, Suiyuan and Charhar. This sum, with $20,000,000 already on hand, according to Gen. Yen "would be sufficient to finance the war in the North for a year."

A *Reuter* report from Nanking on June 20 stated that the State Council had ordered a punitive expedition against Gen. Lu Hsin-pan a Fukien rebel who had attacked Foochow, but was defeated and driven back into the interior of the province

# Hongkong Faces Increased Taxation

(*Special Correspondence*)

Hongkong, June 19.

The topic of the hour in Hongkong is the intention of the Hongkong Government to increase the assessment rates and taxation in this British Colony in connection with the contemplated increases granted to the personal emoluments of the government servants. The authorities here consider that as a result of an increase of the personal emoluments of the government servants it will be necessary for the Government to increase the assessment rates, which will bring an increase to the Government by almost two million dollars a month, according to unofficial estimates.

#### Trade Depression

With the sensational drop in the exchange value of silver, which has interrupted all the import trade in Hongkong and which has brought havoc to practically all the foreign and Chinese traders in South China, it is considered by the public here that an increase on the assessment rates, if such a government decision is carried out, will cause further obstacles to trade and commerce in this period of exceeding trade depression. The rich among the Chinese in Hongkong, many of whom are big landowners, were very apprehensive on receipt of information that the Government contemplated increasing the taxation. A protest meeting was held last week at the Hongkong and Kowloon Property Owner's Association when the Chinese drew a long petition for presentation to the Hongkong Government through the Chinese unofficial members of the Hongkong Legislative Council.

#### Petition to Government

In part, the petition said that if the Government desired to increase the revenue and thought that such an increase was imperative, then it could tackle other sources, including the possibility of taxing luxury goods or of throwing open to public tender some of the Government monopolies. (It should be noted here that since the presentation of this petition the Government has announced the decision to increase the tobacco taxation in Hongkong.)

The petition called to the attention of the Government that an increase in assessment tax would discourage property investment and the development of the available building lots. In this connection it should be mentioned that shares in Hongkong have shown considerable activity during the last few weeks on account of the low exchange value of silver, which has resulted in complete stagnation among the local import and other trade lines. The result has been that money is plentiful with the result that many shares here have arisen appreciably. In the opinion of the property owners the present slump in the money market should have resulted in brisk speculation and investment in properties in Hongkong, but the menace of an increase on the assessment tax has frightened many of the would-be investors from abroad or the interior of China, where the rich people are looking forward to investing their wealth in Hongkong.

Apart from the uncertainty in the property market in Hongkong, the continued drop in silver value has caused an unprecedented financial crisis in this British Colony. There is much agitation among the foreign community here to urge the Government to adopt a gold standard to take the place of the existing monetary system based on the silver dollar. To consider the possibility of using a gold standard for Hongkong the Government has summoned a Currency Committee. After several weeks of deliberation the Committee has expressed the unanimous opinion that Hongkong should follow the monetary system that China is using at present. The Currency Committee points out that stablization of the silver dollar can only be effected on a gold basis and is not, therefore, favored, as it would divorce the Colony's currency from that of China. It is considered that trade with China will be most difficult if a separate monetary system is operating in Hongkong. The Committee therefore agree that the present currency is the most advantageous for the purposes of the trade of the Colony with China as long as the latter uses a currency based on silver.

Needless to say, the above report of the currency committee has caused much resentment among the large camp of supporters of a stabilized dollar for Hongkong, whose views have entirely been crushed. But there is nothing to be alarmed at, as the same plea was once raised in the Straits Settlements before the dollar there was fixed at 2|4, after two or three currency committees had deliberated after long intervals.

#### The Murder of General Lu

The political situation in South China on the whole, and Kwangsi Province in particular, will be seriously affected by the sudden death of General Lu Huan-yen, (Cantonese rendering, General Lui Woon-yim) following a sensational assassination which occurred on the early morning of the 14th instant when General Lu Huan-yen, at the time of his death Military Governor of Kwangsi Province, the Province adjacent to Kwangtung, was assassinated by his most trusted body guard. The later fired at his master at close range with a revolver and although he fired only one shot, the wound subsequently proved to be fatal. The Military Governor was dressed in his pyjamas and was eating a late supper alone when he was attacked from behind. Despite his wounds he was able to raise an alarm, resulting in the arrest of the assailant. The assailant, named Fung Ming Shing, confessed that he was hired by political opponents of the Kwangsi Governor and the reward for his nefarious work is understood to by $10,000 and the post of Regimental Commander in the Army of the organizer of this coup. It is learned that General Lu Huan-yen was invited by the Kwangtung Commanders to visit Canton to participate at a big military conclave regarding the rehabilitation works in Kwangsi and since his arrival at Canton the Governor stayed with his wife and body guards at the New Asia Hotel, in which the murder took place.

A young Kwangsiite, of vast military experience in the Chinese army in South China, the late General Lu Huan-yen was for many years the staunch supporter of the well-known Kwangsi political party in which Generals Li Tsai-hsin, Li Tsung-jen, Pei Tsung-hsi are some of the leaders. General Lu Huan-yen's defection at Hankow in surrendering to the Nationalist Government against his own Party was thought to be the primary cause of the downfall of the Kwangsi Party. During 1929, in the course of the two Kwangsi invasions into Kwangtung, General Lu changed his allegiance from the Kwangsi rebels to the Cantonese and back again no fewer than four times and for this he was disliked by his former colleagues in the Kwangsi Party and since last December and up to the time of his death he had pledged support to the Chiang Kai-shek regime in Nanking. In one of the statements to the Police the arrested assailant uttered under great excitement that General Lu Huan-yen had betrayed the Kwangsi people and, being a Kwangsi native himself, the assailant took the law into his hands to obtain satisfaction from the Governor by taking his life.

# Young Marshal Chang Helps Civilization and Athletics

BY SHEN HSUE-CHUAN 沈學傳

YOUNG Marshal Chang Hsue-liang became an ardent supporter of the National Government immediately after his father's death. Now Mukden has been greatly modernized under the Blue-White flag. He is much beloved by the people. It is through his entire forgetfulness of self that he has won from the others such a wealth of loyalty and affection; he returns it in full measure. He is very shrewd and clever. Certainly he is the ablest of all the young rulers. He has determined hereafter to join no other civil war to kill his own people and weaken his own country as his father did. He wants to bring peace and welfare to his northeastern people. No matter how youthful he is, he has an eager mind to better old conditions and to bring about improvement. Particularly, as regards education and athletics, much improvement has been made. Besides military affairs, he has taken great interest in education. He finds his knowledge is poor. Last year he asked some professors of Northeastern University to teach him. He also, in the meantime, sent his wife to study at Northeastern University. Northeastern University is a co-educational university. He has shown as much interest in athletics as in education. He sometimes plays together with the athletes of Northeastern University. He is very amicable. He shows no self-importance. as many other Chinese leaders often do. Among his contributions to civilization are: His endowment to support schools; the sending abroad of students; the establishment of the Northeastern Civilization Society; the efforts towards building up a Great Northeastern Civilization Theatre.

Year before last in September, Young Marshal Chang, realizing that education is the mother of civilization, handsomely opened his private purse and contributed $5,000,000, which he has specially appropriated as an endowment fund for all public middle and primary schools in Liao-Ning province. This large sum has been put into a certain bank at interest at the rate of 12 per 1000 per month and every year yields interest in the sum of $720,000. The proceeds are distributed as follows:

> (1) Supplement for the teachers' salaries of public middle and primary schools, $550,000; (2) Supplement for the teaching fund of primary schools $50,000.—(a) for the vacation school, (b) for the improvement of primary education and the publishing of a magazine, and (c) for the investigation, and research in primary education; (3) Supplement for athletic fund, $50,000; (4) building fund of Civilization Library, $50,000; (5) Supplement fund for the special preparation of public affairs, $10,000; (6) initial fund for the endowment committee, $10,000.

Last year, Young Marshal Chang, the president of Northeastern University, from his own purse endowed Northeastern University with $1,000,000 for new buildings —and now two great majestic class-buildings and a great magnificant student dormitory have been built with his endowment. Last summer vacation, there were seven graduates of Northeastern University sent to study abroad; but three of them were supported by Young Marshal Chang himself. He granted all those graduates who did not go abroad to study good positions in different offices.

The object of the Northeastern Civilization Society is the improvement of northeastern civilization. First, the Photo Office especially for cultivating a love of art among the people; second. Northeastern News-Picture Society, to help and arouse interest in education; third, the Club of Northeastern Picture-Society, for the development of art and the helping of civilization; fourth, the Great Northeastern Civilization Theatre, with the object of enlarging the people's minds and arousing interest in human life.

### Athletic Activities

Twice an athletic meet has been held for the reception of international athletes. Other athletic activities have been the United Athletic Meet of the Three Eastern Provinces; the establishment of the Athletics Improvement Society; the building up of a great athletic ground; the Athletic Meet of three Powers, Germany, Japan, and China; and the establishment of an Athletic College.

Year before last when the Japanese athletes came from Dairen to Mukden, Marshal Chang, in order to display his hospitality and to show his international friendship, requested Toung-Tse Middle School (established by himself) to organize a reception athletic-meet for them. No sooner had the United Athletic Meet of the Three Eastern Provinces been concluded than he asked Northeastern University, Feng-Yung University, and Toung-Tse Middle School to open another reception athletic meet to welcome the French athletes coming from Dairen. The United Athletic Meet of the Three Eastern Provinces was called by Feng-Yung University. In short all these athletic meets can not but have had influence upon the people of the Eastern Provinces and the athletics of every school. The Athletics Improvement Society has been organized from all the athletic teachers of all the middle schools especially in order to arouse interest in social athletics and in order to improve the athletic practice of all the schools.

In China now there is no large and suitable athletic ground, therefore Marshal Chang, who is an enthusiastic sportsmen, has noted this weak point in China and has generally opened his own purse in an attempt to build a famous athletic ground at Mukden. It has been said that this athletic ground will contain a great stadium including a race circle of 600 meters, and a field of straight race-lines for nine men; a great foot-ball field, four tennis fields; three basket-ball fields; two volley-ball and two base-ball fields; a high-jump field and a broad-jump field. The building funds total $240,000, donated by Marshal Chang himself. Also this athletic ground is built in concrete. The stadium can seat 15,000 spectators. In addition, there will be the wardrobe, machine room, reception-room, office-room ticket-room, wash-room, shower bath-room, with cold and warm water toilets for men and women. This great athletic ground is now being built and will be finished two months later. Last autumn, Marshal Chang, in order to show he is a cosmopolite, called a triple international athletic meet of Germany, Japan, and China. He will in this coming summer vacation establish an athletic college. In this national athletic meet he gave several hundred dollars to the northeastern winners in honor of their victory.

Northeastern University, Mukden, June 6, 1930.

## Claims Europe Preparing for Another War

*(Chicago Tribune, Paris Edition)*

"Europe is preparing for another war. Everywhere I went the feeling seemed to be that another war is inevitable."

Horace B. Liveright, well known American publisher, made this statement in an exclusive interview following his return to the United States from Europe, where he talked with the heads of various governments.

"In each country I visited," the publisher said, "the people seemed to feel they were the ones who had to be ready for the next struggle. The sorrow of the great war appeared completely forgotten and I was appalled at the intense spirit of nationalism manifest wherever I went.

"Cabinet members with whom I talked chatted of peace but the measure of their conversation was by the yardstick of nationalism. France hates everybody and she is insanely jealous of the United States. Germany is not supposed to have an army but I have every reason to believe that every able bodied youth of Germany is getting military training. Every boy there is a member of a hunting club.They drill regularly and practice shooting and the League of Nations cannot do a thing about it. Germany is hungry to get back what she lost in the war."

"Scandinavia is an outstanding example of burning nationalism. The Danes hate the Norwegians and Swedes; Sweden hates Norway and Denmark; and Norway hates the Swedes and Danes. Norway is changing its language as rapidly as possible so that its newspapers and books will not have any Swedish or Danish flavor.

"England is the most peaceful country I visited."

Liveright, in addition to being a successful publisher, has also produced several plays. He is a well known debater and lecturer.

## Chinese Laborers Object to New Swedish Match Factory

The proposed establishment of a large match factory at Chowkadoo, Shanghai, by the Swedish match trust has evoked agitation in Chinese labor circles and a circular telegram recently issued by the Shanghai General Labor Union Preparatory Committee calls upon the people and Government authorities to prevent foreigners from opening the factory in China, so as to protect the domestic match industry.

# Japanese Extending Their Influence Into Barga

BY E. U. BARUNG

THE district of Barga as a market for Japanese goods has long been coveted by Japanese capitalists. In the pre-war time there were serious difficulties of a political and economical character to be overcome by Japanese capital on its way into this as yet entirely undeveloped country. At that time with the Russian economic influence predominant in North Manchuria and Mongolia, the Russian Romanoff rouble reigning supreme all over these countries, there was a very small chance for the Japanese to get a strong economic foot-hold in Barga. But now the situation has changed so much in favor of the Japanese yen that it is indeed a great challenge to the Chinese currency here.

**Helped by Tsarists—Checked by the Soviets**

The first serious movement of Japanese capital towards the west of North Manchuria was marked by the getting of a timber concession by Jamian, a Japanese concern, immediately after the revolution and during the civil war in Russia. Gossips say that some of the Russian Tsarist officials in North Manchuria having during the time of the civil war no government to represent but still hoping to hold their rights as the representatives of Russian interests in the country, helped the Japanese very much to get the concession rights, by their acting as mediators between the Japanese and the Chinese provincial authorities. Prior to the advent of the Soviets to North Manchuria this timber concession of Jamian seemed to have flourished. But with the passing of the administration of the C. E. R. over to the Soviets in 1924 the manager of the railway, Comrade Ivanoff, by his giving orders not to let the Japanese have any cars for transportation of the timber belonging to them put almost an end to the very existence of the concession. Although this was discouraging, Japanese capitalists have never hesitated to make ample investments in the railway and other enterprises in North Manchuria without ever abandoning the idea of pushing their way to the country in the West of the Hingan Ranges for the purpose of making it a capacious market for their manufactured goods and ample field for investments of capital, just in the same way as they have made the country in the East of the Hingan Range where the population, the Chinese peasantry, use articles almost exclusively of Japanese make.

**Three Enterprises Open at a Time**

One of the most substantial Japanese firms in North Manchuria, Matsuhra, whose store towers all the rest of the buildings in the street Kitaiskaya in Harbin, is planning to open shortly its branch store in Hailar. A dairy is being establishd by another Japanese enterpriser in the interior of Barga, not far from Hailar, it is rumored. And a hospital has been opened in Shutchaya, a village in the Three River District, by a certain Lio, a Japanese subject, who has been living for years in Hailar and elsewhere in Barga.

**Investigations Made**

A thorough study of the country has been made during recent years by several Japanese in the employ of the Japanese Government or private Japanese Commercial Organisations. In 1928 Colonel Gavada, accompanied by a number of his compatriots, made a research excursion to the Three River District, to the Kellary Gold Mines, and other places in the extreme Northern section of Barga which are rich in forests and may be an enormous source of timber, the numerous mountain rivers, tributaries to the Argun river, as the Bistraya, for instance,—affording splendid waterways for floating the timber down to the Argun and the Amur rivers. While in the Three River District Colonel Savada and his men made a detailed study of the country, gathering data with regard to the number, quality, weight, and size of the cattle, sheep, horses, and camels possessed by the farmers there, and data with regard to the kinds of cereals cultivated, the area under agricultural cultivation, etc. It, perhaps, may be of interest to note that in connection with the travelling of Colonel Gavada it was then rumored that he got a permit from the Chinese provincial authorities to make his trip to Kellary only. But when on his way back he "lost his way home" and thus "had to go" many roundabout ways in the Three River District before finding the way.

**Western Section Neglected**

While paying much attention to the sections in the East, North, and South of Barga the Japanese merchants seem to neglect the western extremity of this country; for it is reported that they do not display any worth-while-mentioning business activities at Manchuli or its neighborhood; when several offers were made to them by some of the Russian Manchuli residents to buy their houses in that town at one-fifth of the real cost, the Japanese merchants positively denied the offer. Although it is difficult to show the reason for such neglect of this border town, which is also one of the biggest business centres in Barga, it may, however, be pointed out as one of the reasons that the Japanese do not expect in the near future a change of matters in the U. S. S. R. so that the frontier would be opened to trade between the two countries. Or, perhaps, caution and graduation being characteristic features of the Japanese policy they abstain from going for the extreme West, confining themselves, for the time being, to the more denesly populated sections, which are also richer in natural resources than the woodless Western portion of the country.

Harbin, June 17, 1930.

## Government Planes and Gunboats Rout Communist Forces at Tayeh

According to the Hankow *Herald* of June 18, Government planes and gunboats on the previous day carried out a bombardment on the communist forces in Tayeh, Hwangshihkong and Shihhuiao, driving from the districts. Airplanes dropped a number of bombs into Hwangshihkong and killed about a hundred communists, the report states.

The communists, calling themselves the Fifth Red Army occupied Hwangshihkong on June 13 and sacked the town. They returned on June 15 and did considerably more plundering.

The Catholic mission was looted and two military guards at the Magistrate's office murdered. They also seized about twenty merchants. Shortly afterward the Government gunboats and planes arrived, and put the communists to flight and disorder.

All Catholic and Protestant missionaries were evacuauted to Hankow. The *s. s. Kutwo* evacuated most of the Protestant missionaries. As the communists were marching on Hwangshihkong the Catholic missionaries evacuated and lived on a barge for a day and night before going to Hankow. A bold attempt was made to capture Father Leo Ferrary, an American and he was actually a prisoner on the foreshore for several hours. He was finally released when a Japanese gunboat threatened to take action.

A report in the Hankow *Herald* of June 19 stated that Gen. Ho Chien had returned to Changsha and had restored order. The dare-to-die corps under Gen. Wei Su-chung were reported to be in pursuit of the retreating Kwangsi rebels. A message dispatched from Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, who was in Changsha, to Gen. Ho Ying-ching, in Hankow, stated that order had been restored in the Hunan capital and that the Kwangsi insurgents and Gen. Chang Fa-kwei's Ironsides were retreating. The report stated that the Government troops entered the city only after a furious battle with the rebels. Li Tsung-jen, leader of the Kwangsi clique, was reported to have been killed.

## Siberian Peasant Revolts Growing More Serious

Harbin, June 26—The Chinese and foreign newspapers here today publish long interviews with persons arriving from Vladivostok who state that the Siberian peasant mutinies in the Suchan and Iman districts are continuing and growing more serious. It is claimed that many soldiers from the Soviet Far Eastern Red Army have passed over to the side of the so-called guerilla detachments.

It is now alleged that the mutineers number not less than 8,000 and that the forces are gradually being organized into disciplined detachments which are organizing raids on trains and arresting the Soviet Cheka detachments in the districts. On June 20 a force of twenty-two mutineers raided a military train near the station Shaotovo and obtained a large quantity of arms and munitions.

The city of Vladivostok is firmly held in the grip of the Red Army, with strict martial law being enforced, but the population is restive and uneasy and the serious shortage of foodstuffs is being badly felt. The Soviet authorities throughout eastern Siberia as well as the Soviet consular authorities and officials on the Chinese Eastern Railway in North Manchuria are apprehensive regarding the situation due to the fact that the mutinies continue to grow despite the efforts of a number of high officials from Moscow who have been sent into the district to investigate the situation and pacify the people.

# Hangchow Makes Progress in Municipal Reconstruction

HSIA HOH CHIH-HSINAG

THE elevation of Hangchow to the status of a Municipality marks the beginning of a new period of municipal development and gives a wider scope for expansion and reform. The modernization of Hangchow dates from the early years of the Republic, when the former Bannermens' Quarters were removed and created into the present New Commercial District and the lakeside region began to show indications of prosperity with the growth of hotels and gradual development of business. Under the initiative and direction of the late Hsu An-tseng, the then Director of the Public Works Bureau, a system of modern roads was constructed, which now form the main thoroughfares of the District. The roads are wide, straight and grand-looking and were once considered as model roads for the whole province. With the demolition of the city walls facing the Lake, the present Lake Side Gardens were laid out, which as a result of years of improvement and expansion, have now come to be one of the most pleasant spots in the city, where people after the day's labor flock to seek relaxation in the sereneness of nature that the lake surroundings afford. These improvements, however, were the only ones effected during the days when Hangchow was under the domination of the militarists and beyond them, little was accomplished in other respects so far as the reconstruction of the city as a whole is considered.

### Municipal Administration

In 1927, following the pacification of the province by the Nationalist Armies, Hangchow was immediately proclaimed a Municipality and a Municipal Government was established to co-operate with the Hangchow City Government in administration and municipal improvement. The whole city is now divided into six municipal districts, the Town Distrct, the West Lake District, the Chientang River Bank District and three other suburb districts. Hangchow, being an ordinary municipality, the Municipal Government is under the direct control of the Chekiang Provincial Government and consists of four sections (Social Affairs, Land, Sanitation and Education) and three Bureaus (of Finance, Public Works and Public Safety).

### New Reforms

Municipal reforms accomplished since the establishment of the Municipal Government consists principally of the construction of roads, bridges and improvement of the West Lake Region, while there is also some progress being made in street lighting, public sanitation and public safety measures. Before 1927, modern roads were limited to those in the New Commercial District, but during the three years since the recent Revolution, road construction has made big strides. Many new roads, totalling more than 40,000 square feet, have been built and most of the old roads, thoroughly repaired and improved. The inter-city communication is now being greatly facilitated and with the development of bus service, distances and time are shortened and economized. The present road system radiates in all directions, extending far into the West Lake region and linking the town with the River Bank and the various surrounding suburb districts. (However, in the upper town district, the system has not conferred its benefit and there are still many narrow and uneven stone-paved ways and alleyways). Most of the new roads are macadam, though there are also few dirt roads. Among all these, the best ones are the lake roads of the West Lake region which were constructed last year for the purpose of the West Lake Exposition and the main thoroughfare of the town business section. They are straight, smooth and firm. The roads in the New Commercial District, though they are equally good, are, probably due to the big volume of traffic, constantly under repair. At present it seems that the roads are fairly adequate in quantity as far as inter-city communication is concerned, but their quality needs much improvement.

Formerly, all the bridges in Hangchow were built of cut rocks in ascending and descending steps and such bridges are a handicap to through communication and impossible for bus running. Now in the course of the last few years, five modern bridges constructed of concrete have come into existence and eleven old bridges have been repaired and modernized. As there are few creeks in Hangchow, bridges do form a great problem for municipal reconstruction.

With the growth of population in the widely-extended parts of the city, markets become necessary. Before 1927, there were only five markets in the entire city—which are located largely in the populous town districts. But since that time, two new modern markets have been built and now the construction of one more market is under contemplation and work is expected to be started immediately.

Street lighting has also been much improved and more than additional 3,000 lights have been installed by the Municipal Public Works Bureau during the past two years. The best lighted part of Hangchow is the New Commercial District, where powerful lights are installed; the town business section is also very brilliantly illuminated.

### Improvement of the Lake Region

In spite of its natural beauty, which is unrivaled in China, the West Lake region is in need of human and material embellishments. The newly constructed lake front roads mark a great improvement and convenience and the many construction works done during the West Lake Exposition last year further improved the region in material respects. The Chusan park which formerly was the provisional imperial palace has been much expandèd with many new additions while the Lake Side Gardens are also considerably improved and beautified. Owing to the lack of space in width, the Gardens (now divided into five parts) are rather narrow, but long enough to give one a pleasant walk. In addition to these, two other Gardens are under construction, the Upper Town Park and the Sixth Lake Side Garden. The latter will be one of the best gardens in Hangchow and, according to the present plan, it will be equipped with a musical hall, a conservatory arbor and a lavatory—which the other five gardens lack.

Largely due to years of neglect in the past, the West Lake has become silted up in many parts and during dry seasons every year the water is so shallow as to make the bottom visible and thus boating is hampered. In order to dredge the lake, hundreds of boats are now engaged in scoping out the silt, up to the present more than 14,000 cubic feet of silt have been excavated.

### Lack of a Modern Waterworks

As a modern city, Hangchow lacks one supreme essential equipment, i.e., a modern waterworks; and this lack is peculiarly felt because of the difficulty of securing water and the scarcity of water supply. In the populous town districts, which are very far from the West Lake, people obtain their water largely from wells which are very numerous in Hangchow, while rain water is also utilized. Although there is a number of small creeks, the water is dirty and unhealthy for human consumption. The water supply is a very great problem for municipal reform which is pressing the attention of the authorities. Realizing the seriousness and importance of the problem, the Provincial Government has taken the matter in hand and made preparations for the construction of a waterworks a few miles below the city on the bank of the Chientang River. In order to raise adequate funds for the purpose, the Municipal Government, under the sanction of the National and Provincial Governments, has floated a public loan to the amount of $2,000,000, collectible in installments, the first two having already been paid in. At present, a number of foreign engineers is engaged in the work and the construction is expected to be completed within two years.

### Inadequate Fire-Prevention Equipment

As incidental to large cities, especially those in China, fire is a constant scourge to the population. Last year, Hangchow suffered heavily from many blazes which destroyed hundreds of houses, causing great suffering to the victimized people. The difficulty and scarcity of water supply and inadequate fire equppment are chiefly responsible for the prevalence of fires. At present there is a fire brigade, but the number of fire engines is far below the requirements of the city. The Municipal Government, in order to remedy this fatal inadequacy, has recently spent $20,000 in re-enforcing the present equipment and it is hoped that with the construction of a waterworks, the fire scourge will be abated in the future.

### Public Sanitation Needs Improvement

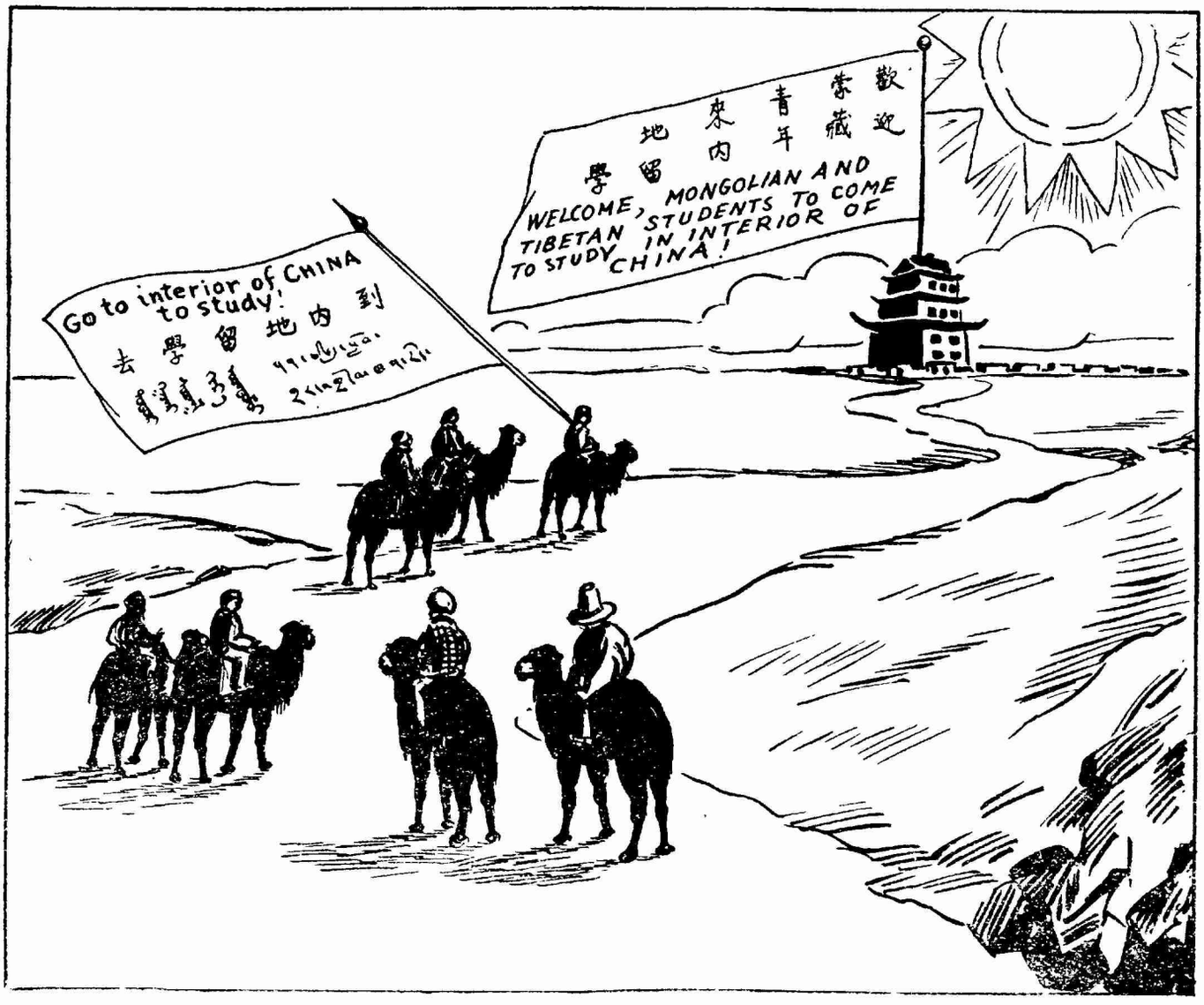
Public sanitation in Hangchow leaves much to be desired. At present, there is a Public Sanitation Section under the Municipal Government to attend to the matter, but apparently not much progress has been achieved.

*(Continued on page 151)*

# Mongolian Conference Results in Needed Reforms and Improved Relations

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長泳

AFTER two weeks' hard labor and deliberate discussion, the first Mongolian Conference of its kind came to an end after adopting 125 proposals submitted by various delegates. Interviewed by the writer just before their departure for a pleasure trip to Hangchow on their way to Mongolia, as to what were some of the impressions they had, some of the delegates made the following statement: "By having been brought into closer contact with our follow-brothers, we now realize our backwardness落後", said one of the delegates who continued. "If one part of the people is backward, the progress of the whole is necessarily handicapped, just as when one arm is paralyzed the whole body becomes useless." Then the delegate went on to say that having realized their backwardness, they are now going to take vigorious steps toward improvement. By having come to the Capital, the heart of China, they have got a clearer idea of the present situation of the country. By holding social intercourse with the Chinese, they have cultivated a very good and deep friendship with all classes of Chinese. "When we go back, we will tell all Mongolians of the sincerity of the Central Government in desiring to help the Mongolians out of darkness, and the necessity of exerting our full efforts for the unification of China," concluded the delegate.


歡迎蒙藏青年來內地留學
WELCOME, MONGOLIAN AND TIBETAN STUDENTS TO COME TO STUDY IN INTERIOR OF CHINA!
Go to interior of China to study!
去內地留學

**Reproduction of a poster in colors which was used to adorn the walls of the building where the Conference on Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs was held in Nanking recently. The inscriptions in Chinese, Mongolian and Tibetan languages urged the Mongolians and Tibetans to send their children to school "in the interior of China" instead of sending them to foreign countries for their educations.**

### Abolition of Banner System

Probably one of the most important resolutions adopted by the Conference is the abolition of the League and Banner System in Mongolia. When the Conference was in session, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, as Chairman of the North-Eastern Political Affairs Committee, sent an urgent telegram to the Conference, expressing his strong opposition to such abolition, thus causing a summer storm in the conference. The young Marshal pointed out that the majority of the native Mongolians are in many respects backward and that such proposals, understood only by a minority of Mongolians, would inevitably cause consternation among the masses of the native population. After lengthy explanation, he said that it would be expedient to postpone the carrying out of such measures.

Interviewed by the writer, one of the delegates said that the present system comes from the time immorial and no step had ever been taken to improve this medieval system of district or local government. There are four Leagues (Ming) in Inner Mongolia, with many Banners (Chi) under each League. Outer Mongolia is divided into four parts (pu). It is undoubted that such a system needs improvement; but to abolish it at one time is likely to do more harm than good, is the opinion of the de-

legates. Therefore intermediate measures were adopted by the Conference, by which the present system would be abolished gradually.

The First Article of the Law Governing the Organization of the League and Banner in Mongolia says, "The present system of Leagues and Banners with their respective administrative powers and jurisdiction, will remain, for the time being, unchanged." But the Third Article says that all people under the Leagues and Banners are equal and enjoy the same priviliges. Article Six says that all the affairs relating to military, adminstrative and foreign affairs should be handled exclusively by the Central Government. Instead of abolishing the system abruptly, the delegate told the writer that it was decided that: Each League shall have a Chief and Vice-Chief (Ming Chang and Fu Ming Chang). The Chief shall have control over all affairs and subordinate organs of the League, the functions of Vice-Chief being to assist the Chief and to act for him during his absence. The Chief shall have an office to be known as the Ming-Chang Shu. Each League shall also have an Assembly of Representatives, which shall be composed of representatives elected by the various Banners under its jurisdiction. The Assembly shall have power of legislation relating to local affairs and also exercise supervisory powers. The Jassak of the Banner shall have control over all affairs and exercise supervision over all subordinate organs in the Banners. He will be assisted by from two to six Banner officials (Chi Wu Yuan), constituting a Banner Council, which shall decide upon important matters affecting the entire Banner. Each Banner shall have an Assembly of Representatives (Chi Ming Tai Piao Hui) to be elected by the people belonging to the Banner. The Assembly shall exercise the power of legislation and supervision. "By calling an Assembly of representatives annually, and by having the power of supervision over the administration of the Leagues or Banners, we are paying more attention to the more enlightened opinion of the public, and we are on the way to the adoption of the local representative government", said one of the delegates.

**Abolition of Slavery**

Equality of all people within China could not be accomplished without abolishing the slavery system in Mongolia. There are many kinds of slaves in Mongolia, such as home slaves, black slaves, stove slaves and subordinate slaves, etc, according to what the writer was told. By the decision of the Conference, the National Government will soon have to issue a mandate for the total abolition of all slave systems in Mongolia, and the Committee in charge of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs is held responsible to see whether such law is being fully enforced. It is further stipulated that after the abolition all connections between masters and slaves would be terminated at once, and former slaves would at once regain their liberty and equality. Should there be any disputes between masters and slaves, or should some of the emancipated slaves be unable to find their livelihood, the Chiefs of the Leagues or Banners should look after them. It is clearly stated that violation of this rule will be severely punished.

**Independence of Judiciary**

The judicial system within the Chinese Provinces is modern and independent from all other interferences, in the eye of the modern jurisprudence. But it is not so

**The above is a reproduction by a Russian artist, of one of the posters used at the time of the National Mongolian and Tibetan Conference, held recently. The poster illustrates the Mongolians and Tibetans, the Mongols mounted on camels and the Tibetans on donkeys traveling the "road of brightness" toward the Great Light represented by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. The inscription reads, "Only the Three Principles of the People will Save the Mongolian and Tibetan races."**

in Mongolia. The League or Banner Yamen (office) is the administrative yamen as well as the judicial court. So the independence of the judiciary was brought up for discussion in the Conference. It was provided that hereafter judicial courts of different grades should be established, and that they should decide their own jurisdiction by themselves irrespective of the judisdiction of the League or Banner, and that hereafter no Mongolian chieftains should decide any cases for anybody. However, in view of the wide difference in language and customs, it was further decided that more Mongolians should be trained for judicial service and more Mongolians legally trained should be appointed as judges and prosecuting attorneys. Thus we have the following resolutions: Inauguration by the Judicial Yuan within the shortest period possible, of independent, modern judicial tribunals in various important cities in Mongolia, appointment of competent native Mongolians as judges in these local tribunals, opening of arbitration organs for minor civil disputes, the hereditary princes or lamas of Mongolia not to exercise judicial authority, encouragement of educated Mongolians to study in China proper, institution of the system of Itinerary (circuit) Court.

**Educational Improvement**

To remove illiteracy is one of China's urgent tasks, so the Mongolian Conference had deliberate discussions on this subject. The first resolution was that the Committee in charge of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, together with the Ministry of Education, should exert full efforts to carry out the resolutions adopted at the Second Educational Conference regarding the improvement of the present state of education in Mongolia. Each League and Banner should hereafter designate a definite portion of the revenue for the opening of primary schools and free schools. The Ministry of Education is required to publish more textbooks for the special use of Mongolian schools. Schools of different grades should be opened in the different districts. The most interesting as well as important proposal is from Wu Fu Ling, Chairman of the Conference and Chief in Charge of Mongolian Affairs of the Committee on Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs. He proposed that annually China sends 320 Chinese students to Japan to pursue their higher studies, and each province is entitled to a certain number of students. But he found that there are seven vacancies to which any province may claim. So he proposed that hereafter seven Mongolians be sent to Japan to study. But he further proposed that these seven Mongolians to be sent to Japan should not be included with the number of Mongolian students to be sent abroad as was decided by the Second Educational Conference. (Note: The Second Educational Conference decided also to send some Mongolian students to study abroad for higher education.) We are glad to be told that Mr. Wu's proposals were adopted by the Conference.

Many other resolutions, all of great importance, were adopted at the Conference, such as, Geographical surveys; installation of radio, telegraph and telephone facilities, improvement of communications, development of trade and commerce, development of native industries, exploitation of improved agricultural methods, introduction of improved pasturing and cattle raising methods, rigid enforcement of opium-suppression measures, launching of periodical public health campaigns, institution of the system of itinerant medical clinics, adoption of preventive measures against the spread of hydrophobia, prevention of animal diseases among livestock in Mongolia, investigation of existing public health conditions in Mongolia, with a view to the introduction of public health measures, promotion and popularization of vaccination and injections against contagious diseases and improvement of the quality of special Mongolian products.

In bidding farewell to the delegates, the writer, after congratulating them on the success they had achieved, told them that it is the earnest hope of all Chinese to see the above resolutions carried out so as to make a "strong united Race of the Chinese Republic," as taught by our Late Leader.

Nanking, June 20, 1930.

## Hongkong Increases Duty on Tobacco

**The Hongkong Legislative Council June 19 passed a measure to increase the duties on manufactured tobacco by 50 per cent and on manufactured tobacco by 33⅓ per cent. On the same date the first reading of an Ordinance providing for a taxation of 15 cents a gallon on light hydro-carbon oils, including gasoline, was also passed.**

# American Gesture of Friendship

*(China Truth, Canton,)*

Another expression of goodwill toward China gave vent in the United States Senate which has just adopted a motion introduced by Senator Pitman calling for a revison of treaties between America on the one part and China and other Governments on the other part. Among other things, the senator's motion provides that the Foreign Relations Committee be authorized to investigate, examine and study the treaties between the United States and China, and the political and economic conditions that may affect the two countries. According to the resolution, a sum of G.$20,000 is appropriated for this purpose.

There is nothing new in this proposal because a year ago Congressman Black introduced a similar resolution asking for the abolition of the unequal treaties between the two republics, though somehow or other the motion died away with the end of the congressional session. Congressman Potter was also responsible for calling the legislative assembly to end the present treaty relations with China, yet he was no more successful than Mr. Black. Both gentlemen may be considered as friends of China, and Senator Pitman may be accepted in same light. Nevertheless, Congress was so much occupied with the tariff bill, prohibition appropriations for a bigger navy, and various probes into campaign scandals that the relations between China and the United States were then relegated to the background.

The Sino-American structure of goodwill is further shaken by the report of the American Red Cross Society which said that since the Chinese generals were wasting much money in grabbing one another's necks, no further relief should be sent to the famine-stricken victims in Shensi and Kansu. Charity is purely a voluntary affair and should be administered regardless of the Chinese generals and civil war. As soon as the report was made known, there was considerable resentment among the Chinese who were under the impression that the Red Cross Society was maneuvering to meddle with the internal affairs of this country. Moreover, much harm was done by this organzation, for many Americans have refrained from contributing anything for the Chinese famine relief, thinking that their money would be wasted.

Then again, there is J. V. A. MacMurray, former American minister to China. He is regarded as the die-hard among the die-hards, and only recently he declared that there was no use to send grain and wheat to the famine sufferers, inasmuch as they would be held up in transit. The result is that American relief is diminishing rapidly. The worst of it is that Mr. MacMurray is often consulted and relied upon by President Hoover as an authority on China, and there is little doubt that MacMurray's critical views on China may find a receptive mind in Mr. Hoover. Of course, this does not mean that the American president is anti-Chinese, only he should have sought better advice elsewhere.

A recent report stated that the American export to China has markedly fallen off on account of the depreciation of silver. An effort will be make to remedy the situation, thus showing that American trade in China is a great factor to solve unemployment and indirctly to revive prosperity in the Unites States. Inasmuch as American trade in China is an important element in the economic life of the United States, the time is opportune for that country to drop its indifferent attitude toward China. American merchants and exporters should bring pressure to bear on the federal government by ignoring the advice of MacMurray and in cancelling the out-of-date treaties with China.

## Foreign Residents at Tsitsihar, Heilungkiang

According to the latest census, the number of foreign residents at Tsitsihar, capital of Heilungkiang is as follows:

| | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japanese | 70 | 55 | 125 |
| Korean | 61 | 60 | 121 |
| Russian | 79 | 62 | 141 |
| Total: | 210 | 177 | 387 |

# Complicated Methods of Administration in the Barga District

BY TAMARA ANDREEVA

A BRIEF historical summary will help to understand the situation in Barga. On the 28th day of the second moon, the tenth year of the reign of Emperor Nairaltu Tub (Apr. 2, 1732,) the Olots, with their Amban Simptin, became Manchurian subjects. They received a special territory where they could lead ia nomadic life; they formed a specal unit—*hoshun*—with ts own banner. Some time later ithe Chipchins, Solons and Dahurs, with their Amban Orto, came from the Tsitsihar district. However, as the Solons and Chipchins did not want to occupy themselves with anything but robbing and troubling other peaceful tribes, the Manchurian government removed them behind the Khinghan mountains, in the new land—Holounbouir, or Barga, In 1735, there came from Halha the Mongolo-Buriats, with their chief Tsakirakshi Chakda, who had fled from the cruel Halha duke Tsangin Dorchi; they also became Manchurian subjects. Because of such unequal peopling, Barga evolved a peculiar administrative organization. The Solons, Chipchins and Olots, who had come first (1732) formed the so-called Huchin-Barga, or Old Barga; the Mongolo-Buriats that came later also became Manchurian subjects (1735) and formed the so-called Shin-Barga or New Barga.

**These are high Mongolian officals of the Barga District, where a sort of dual administration is maintained by the Chinese authorities.**

### The Administrative Unit

From ancient times and up to date Mongols are considered to be a warlike people. The geographic location of the country makes from the Mongol a quite particular human type. All his life in the saddle, all his life ready to face danger, every Mongol, without any special training represents by himself a good soldier. That explains why Mongolia has no special army. The fact that the Mongols have so few populated centers in the enormous territory they inhabit, induces them to maintain good friendships and to cooperate. The family is the beginning, the first administrative unit from which later the hoshun is derived—which represents a definite military unit. The smaller military unit is a somon. Every hoshun—except the Olot hoshun which has two—consists of five somons.

The whole of Barga as a social body consists of 18 hoshuns, each of them having its own standard and named after the color of the latter. There are four main-colored banners,—red, white, blue, yellow; all the rest have a hem.

Translated from the Mongolian the names of these banners are: Gul-Ulan—pure red; Huvot-Ulan—red with a hem; Gul-Shara—pure yellow; Huvot-Shara—yellow with a hem; Gul-Tsagan—pure white; Huvot-Tsagan—white with a hem; Gul-Huhu—pure blue; Huvot-huhu—blue with a hem. These eight banners are divided into two wings.—Daskun, the left wing and Tsevul, the right wing—every wing consists of four banners.

### Inner Organization

At the head of every wing is an Uherida—duke. At the head of every two hoshuns is a Golda, the uherida's assistant. In times of peace a somon usually is formed of 50 men, but in war-time this quantity can be increased to 150 or 200. The somon authorities are; one commander of the somon,—Tsangin; four junior officers,—hovans; one warrant-officer,—boshko; and one scribe—a uilian. In peace-time their duty is to maintain order and also to register the male population and take the census. The above mentioned officials represent by themselves the law-officers and also the police authorities. In case of a law-suit the tsangin has the right to judge the Mongols belonging to his somon, but if two Mongols belonging to different somons sue, the tsangins of these two somons solve the dispute in conference.

The golda can judge the Mongols belonging to the hoshuns intrusted to him; the uherida can judge the Mongols belonging to different hoshuns. Those who are sentenced to imprisonment are dispatched to the yamen—(the Mongolian Administration and residence of the Gover nor of Barga.) At the yamen are judged persons accused of some particular crime,—for example, a murder or an attmept at it. All the officials in Barga are Barguts, except the Amban (the Governor) who is appointed from the Dahurs, Manchus or Chinese. The yamen consists of the three separate chancelleries: (1) The Amban's personal chancery, (2) Barun-yamen or the right wing's chancery, and (3) Zun-yamen, or the left wing's chancery.

The duty of the Jentan—the head of the Amban's pesronal chancery—is filled alternatively by the uheridas (dukes) of the right and left wing of Barga. At the present time, Barga-Jentan is the head of the Barun-yamen (the right wing's chancer) and Lon-Jentan, also named Tsindegun, is head of the Zun yamen. In the Barun yamen, as well as in the Zun yamen are two futans—assistants of the Jentans, one scribe and one secretary. The Barun yamen has cognizance of law-suits, administrative and military affairs, the Zun yamen of statistics, financial and educational affairs.

### The Law of Custom

Barga has no written laws at present. The decision of the judge is based on the law of custom. In ancient times the judges followed the laws published by one of the Manchurian Emperors, but now they do not use written instructions. For instance, after the law of custom, one who offended his parents has to be whipped before the crowd; the sick, that was treated by a Lama, but did not feel better after his treatment can claim his money back; the same law of custom compels a hunter that killed a fur

**A market scene in Hailar, the capital and trading metropolis of the Barga District.**

animal in presence of another hunter to give to the latter both fore-paws. For a tress, torn out in anger or for a broken tooth,—a horse is paid; for the insult of the simple Lama, a rouble and a half (silver); for the offense of a Hambo-Lama, roubles 30, or more.

**The camel is the beast of burden in the Barga District, although the Mongolian pony is used for riding purposes.**

### The Insignia

The Mongolian officials, in connection with their rank have special marks on their dress and hats. Thus, by the spherule on the hat,—chinche,—are distinguished:

The brown spherule indicates a mandarin of the first degree; red coral, second degree; transparent blue, third degree; non-transparent blue, fourth degree; colorless (glass made), fifth degree; white non-transparent (shell), sixth degree; Yellow, (brass-made) seventh degree.

Usually the uheridas and jentans wear the red, but for special merits are rewarded with the brown ones. The golda (assistant of the uherida) wears the transparent blue and in exclusive cases can wear a red one. A tsanging has a non-transparent blue; the boshko, a white and yellow; the hovans, colorless (glass-made), the scribes, yellow (made of brass).

Besides the above on feast days the high officials wear brown silk gowns, embroidered on the chest and back with a picture of a dragon, tiger, lion, or eagle. Each of these animals corresponds to a certain rank, in its meaning being equivalent to the sperules,(chinche): Dragon first degree; lion, second; tiger, third; leopard, fourth; eagle, fifth.

In Barga there are no special titles, but some Mongols who have received the title of goun—duke—for service in Halha, have the insignias of the first rank irrespective of their being or not being in the yamen service.

The main official in Barga is the Amban,—Governor, at present the Governor Goui-Fu. He, as most of the Yamen officials, is a Dahur. The Dahurs, one of the Mongolian tribes, that long ago separated from the Mongols, peopled the Nonni river district, and living all the time with the Chinese or Manchurians, mixed with them, and now in their customs and costumes are more like Chinese than Mongols. The first Dahur families came to Barga during the reign of the Manchurian Emperors, being invited by the Mongols. The quantity of the Dahurs comes up to 70 families; they live in the villages Meherte, in the suburb of Hailar, and also in Hailar.

**Two typical Mongolian riders in a country where everybody, men, women and children practically live in the saddle.**

### Mongolian Post's Organization

The post in Barga is sent through two post highways, one of them going in the direction Hailar-Urga, another one, Hailar-Tsitsihar. The post offices consist of several (sometimes of two only) yourths, (tents). On the Urga post-road, there are Post stations in the camps Shaksurga, Shilin-Burda and Mergen Hamar. The Mongols serving these stations do not receive any salary; they have to maintain themselves from their own means and besides are obliged to provide the messengers of the Amban with food and horses. The term of service is one year. As a subsidy, (which is not alway given,)-they receive two or three horses and 15 sheep.

### Who's Who in Barga

In Huchin Barga, the Solons and Chipchins divide into eight banners,-the Chipchins form two hoshuns and the Silons six. The Olots form their special hoshun with their own uherida. In Shin-Barga, the Mongolo-Buriats also form eight hoshuns, divided into two wings. The head of the right wing of the New Barga is the uherida (duke) Shibshinge, or Shi-uherida. The rest of New Barga, (the four other hoshuns—the left wing,) has at the head the uherida Erhin-Banto, or E-uherida.

**It is not unusual to see camel trains coming into Hailar that are a mile long. These camels are pulling carts of fire-wood.**

At the head of Old Barga is the uherida Ponzok, or Pon-uherida. The Solons and Dahurs are also divided into two wings, with one uherida at the head of each. The uherida of the right wing is An—uherida, the uherida of the left—Nangou, or Nan-uherida. Fushan, or Fu-uherida (the son of the amban Goui-Fu) governs a special Olot hoshun (has no golda, consists of 3 somons). At the head of the Buriat hoshun is the uherida Medgit-Dorgi, and all the officials are Buriats (consists of eight somons, has two goldas).

### Rule for the Male Population

All men, from 18 to 40 years of age are obliged to serve the government a certain period of time as policemen, soldiers of the personal guard of the amban or serve in the small troops, protecting the borders of Barga. After a physical inspection at the yamen, the crippled are exempted from the service. The soldiers, on the special parades that take place in Hailar, are tried as to their ability to use arms, skill and endurance. The outfit of a common soldier consists of one sword, one bow, 30 small arrows, 10 big for the hunt "(niru)" and five with a special brass fork-head. In some places the bows are substituted by old fashioned guns. At the present time a special yamen official, Boltar

*(Continued on page 151)*

# Horses and Business

BY FRANS AUGUST LARSON

*In The Atlantic Monthly*

THERE are no banks in Mongolia; horses are the currency of the country. For instance, if I ask a man what an article is worth—a handsome snuff bottle, a jeweled head dress, an amberstemmed pipe, or a coral-studded flint case,—he answers 'one horse' or 'five horses' or 'five hundred horses,' according to the preciousness of the thing. When a Mongol, as sometimes happens in trade with Russians or Chinese or other foreigners, does receive money he immediately invests it in his horse herd by purchasing as many animals as it will buy.

Under the surface of Mongolia lie rich deposits of gold and silver. For centuries the Mongols have known that the metal is there; it is pretty, and they have always taken what they desired for personal adornment or the adornment of their bridles and saddles. But they value it so lightly that it has never occurred to them to use it as currency. The horse has remained from the earliest recorded time the measure of wealth, and is placed first in their scale of material and aesthetic importance.

The horse is for both utility and pleasure. Horse races are the most important feature of every gathering. Constant association with horses has not dulled the Mongols' pleasure in the beauty of a galloping herd racing across the green plain with floating manes and tails. Men, women, and children draw rein to watch colts frolic. A splendidly built horse is a poem to a Mongol.

Old folk tell with bright eyes tales of the strength, speed, endurance, and intelligence of horses they have known. From generation to generation the stories of famous horses are passed down; they are the folklore of a people who have no literature. Every Mongol child is lulled to sleep with the legend of Bosafabo, a red chestnut stallion with a white star on his face who lived in Dorran cave in ancient times. Commoners, nobles, and even the Great Khan brought mares to him in the hope that he would sire their foals.

Bosafabo was intelligent, whimsical, fleet, and allpowerful. He was too wise to be controlled or bribed by men. Sometimes he drove the mare of a prince away and looked with favor on the mare of a commoner. He fathered a famous line of progenitors—horses brave and clever. Any wonderful horse today is spoken of as descended from Bosafabo.

### Horse in High Regard

The Mongols hold the horse in too high regard to use him lightly. They do not eat horseflesh; nor do they put heavy burdens on a horse, although the camel, the ox, and even the milch cow in necessity, draw their heavy carts and carry their packs. The horse is not tied up in a stall or confined in any way when not in use for riding; he roams free over the rolling prairie.

The Mongols are kind and loving to their animals—especially to their horses, who consequently have no fear of human beings. It was the horse that made it possible for the Mongols, in the time of Genghis Khan, to conquer half the known world. Until the age of mechanical vehicles the Mongol, who is from babyhood at home in the saddle, possessed the power to move most easily and quickly over the surface of earth.

Mongolia is a rolling, undulating land, unbroken by the plough, uncut by fences or roads or railways, without towns or villages. It is an ideal country for motoring, and a land where there is no need to build roads—a motor car can be run in any direction over the turf. But, while the Mongol is charmed by the aeroplane flying across the sky like a bird, he who has cherished the horse for centuries does not favor the motor car.

I usually travel through Mongolia in the saddle. But last summer I had occasion to go to an eastern state quickly, so I went out from my Kalgan home in my seven-passenger car. I soon came into territory where the people had never seen an automobile; but they were not impressed by my horseless carriage. When I stopped at an encampment to ask the way, the family who directed me told me that my long shining car was an ugly thing compared with the natural grace of a horse. They said it smelled bad, and warned me against using it lest I should get nose trouble from breathing air polluted by it. They wondered at my possessing it, as it was neither beautiful nor sensible, but supposed that Chinese bandits had stolen all my horses, so that I had none to ride I when left Kalgan.

One woman told me that if I rode around on a soft-cushioned seat I should get fat and unhealthy; when the winter came I should be in poor shape, and might die. She advised me to abandon the car and borrow a good horse, and even offered to lend me one, but stipulated that I must not leave the foul-smelling car near her tent.

Through the centuries stallions and mares have come into Mongolia from the far corners of the earth. Early records tell of a vast camel-caravan trade with the Middle East which tapped the horse-breeding areas of Turkestan. Chinese historians comment on a system of barter with the peoples of Persia and Arabia by which they received horses that were in turn bartered with the Mongols of the plateau, who value the horse first among all things, for furs, wool, cattle and sheep.

The armies of Genghis Khan scoured the country from the Yellow Sea to the Levant, penetrating even to Moscow, selecting the best horses for military purposes from the country they passed through. They chose horses with the idea of increasing the speed, the weightcarrying ability, and the power of endurance upon meagre sustenance, of their own breed.

### Selective Breeding

I have felt that I could improve upon the Mongol's method by selective breeding. and since 1904 have brought into my herds various foreign stallions. My experience is that first colts from the English and Australian stallions are leggy and lacking in hardiness. The Arabs are a trifle more successful. Most of the colts sired by these foreign stallions do not survive the first winter. The third generation are short, stocky, and sturdy—not radically different from the other colts of my herds.

Climatic conditions tend to thin out the herd on the Mongolian plain and leave only the horse possessed of unusual endurance. The strong characteristics of the imported strain persist; all characteristics that tend to weaken the physical strength of a horse are washed out by the fourth generation. The horse on the Mongolian plain lives by his wits; horses who have depended through generations on the intelligence of man are unable to cope adequately with wolves, blizzards, and the situation in which a horse must seek his own food. Stable feeding and watering of a breed weaken individual initiative in its descendants.

I think that the Arab is the most successful in combination with the Mongol horse, but a pure Arab—the offspring of an Arab mare and an Arab stallion—is not a success in Mongolia. Imported horses do not survive many seasons in Mongolia—excepting the Siberian horse, which comes from an even rougher climate.

If one examines any Mongol horse closely it is possible to find in it marks of the many different strains that have gone to make up its character. In particular the muzzle is indicative of the Persian, and the hoof the Turkestan. The Persian strain persists, I think, because the Persian is bred where he too has often to go for a long time without food. The English thoroughbred does not perpetuate his quality on the Mongolian plain because the kind of life the European horse has lived for generations does not prepare his offspring for the hardships of the plateau.

### Gobi Desert

The middle of Mongolia, comprising that stretch which is known as the Gobi Desert, has for the greater part of the year such a scarcity of food that only those animals that are very hardy survive. The horses in this part of the country attain their full growth very slowly. They usually measure under thirteen hands, but I have taken out of this district horses of six or seven years and fed them well and found that in a year or two they grew a couple of inches in height.

The sand in the grass which these animals have to eat wears down their teeth, so that a foreigner looking into the mouth of one of them to discover the age is certain to put it two or three years in advance of what it really is. I have found that their teeth also grow better if the animals are taken out of this district and put into a good place, even after they have reached an age when an ordinary horse would have done with tooth growth.

When I look at the barrenness of this area I sometimes marvel that any animal can possibly manage to live here. The cold is not so severe as farther north, and there is seldom much snow to cover up what grass grows, but the rainfall is light and the soil looks like a sandy beach in many places. When rain does fall the desert grows green while one watches it.

The horses from this district are extremely game little animals and make excellent mounts if one has to go on a long, hard trip. Their weight-carrying ability, speed, and endurance are astonishing in comparison with their size. This area has given the China racecourses more than one surprise in past years, and horses drawn from here were very useful to the Mongols in their last war with China, when by swift riding they trapped their invading foes.

Eastern Mongolia—that is the part of Mongolia east of the Gobi—is famous as the breeding place for pacing horses. The Mongols like fancy pacing animals to ride, and they are much sought after by women, lamas, and folk who want to make a good appearance, at festivals, weddings, and similar gatherings. Wealthy Mongols pay enormous prices for pacers.

Part of this territory is covered by deep sand, through which only sparse, coarse grass can grow, but other parts have rich velvet green turf and are well supplied with water. The district is noted for the speed of the horses bred there, and, although a small state, has an excellent record as a place from which good race horses come. Its prince, and all his commoners as well, are very keen on producing the best possible animals, and are proud of every success won in competition against horses from other states.

### Long Distance Horse Racing

The Mongol's idea in a race is to test speed and endurance over a longer course than the Westerners ride. The shortest Mongolian race I ever saw was three English miles; the usual races are from ten to fifteen miles. The Mongol does not believe in a prepared race course, and races are run across country, under conditions identical with those which the horse will encounter if it is necessary for him to travel such a distance in an emergency.

In long races like these it is not always the horse of largest build that wins; in fact, more often than not it is the small, sturdy animal that comes galloping in first. News travels fast in Mongolia, and any horse that makes a record in a race is immediately sought after by many Mongols from different parts of the country. The owner and breeder of a winning animal is looked upon with admiration.

All over Mongolia horses are treated in the same manner. They are run always in herds numbering from two to five hundred—of sufficient size to fight off the wolves that are an ever-present menace. No grain is raised in Mongolia and horses are never grain-fed; they subsist on grass entirely, foraging for their own food. When one rides a Mongol horse it must be turned out to graze at night to keep it fit. In winter the horses will dig down under the snow for their food. If the winter is long and hard, all the weak members of a herd die before the spring. Under these conditions the Mongol horse is bred for endurance and can go for a long period of time without food; on the other hand, his stomach is not upset by heavy feeding in those times when there is an abundance to eat.

### Hard Life

The Mongols do not believe in forced mating for their horses. They consider it an outrage against nature for a herd owner to select animals and breed them together. The young stallion begins to collect his mares at the age of five years, and as only a few mares mate before that age his family is made up of wives of nearly the same age as himself. He makes his selection from the colts in the herds, generally to the number of fifteen or twenty. These he will keep together as his own hand regardless of the size of the actual herd; so that a horse herd is made up of a large number of smaller herds. These bands scatter for grazing, but come together immediately on the approach of danger, when they are commanded and regulated by the old stallions. There is usually one sagacious old fellow who takes charge in time of trouble. In country where there is no open water they all bunch together twice daily to go down to the well where they are watered by the herdsmen.

Even in a stampede a stallion does not forget his family; if any of his mares or foals fall behind in the mad rush, the stallion circles around behind and shepherds them into the herd. Or he will trot at the rear to guard against wolves.

A Mongol stallion's solicitude for one of his mares at foaling time is great. He clears a circle round her and walks about keeping any of the other horses from coming near. When the colt is born he fondles it affectionately, seems to have intense pride in its attempts to stand on its wobbly legs, and will defend it with his life an instant after birth.

During the season when the young stallions are collecting their mares there are continual fights between these youngsters. Sometimes a quarrel over a particular young mare colt will last for days, during which the herd is kept in a turmoil by snapping, kicking young animals. A young stallion seldom attempts to steal a mare from the family of an older one; but in case he does the older horse, clever in the ways of waging war, soon sends him about his business.

### Mare Coquettes

Some mares seem to be born coquettes and make constant trouble in their herds. They appear to cajole stallions into stealing them, and then when the fight is on, run back to their own group.

Mares in Mongolia are milked, since mare's milk is one of the principal foods. All young colts are broken to the halter during the milking season. Thus they are early used to man, and are generally easy to break to the saddle when the time comes. All colts are saddled in their second year, but are not ridden hard. It is the habit of the Mongol herdsmen to cut the tails of colts that have been broken, leaving one long strand that marks them as two-year-olds.

There are always more male colts born than it would be wise to keep for breeding, as they would kill each other in fights over the growing mares. The male colt that is not kept for breeding is castrated in his third year. The geldings in a herd usually stick together in bands of fifteen or twenty, but some geldings attach themselves to a stallion and his family.

The manes and tails of horses on the plateau grow very luxuriantly. Those of mares and geldings are sheared, and the coarse hair is used for making rope. The Mongols believe that it hurts the pride of a stallion to cut his tail or mane, so they allow them to grow naturally; often the tail drags on the ground, while the mane hangs to the front knees and bright eyes peer out through a thick, shaggy forelock.

The Mongol horse seldom lies down to sleep at night. He is on guard against wolves until daylight, when he takes what sleep he needs. Young colts often lie down to rest among the herd, but they are never stepped on, even in the rush to the watering trough. Very young foals scamper back and forth between the legs of the grown horses, romping like kittens as they try their growing strength, and even the worst tempered grown animal does not kick at them.

### Defensive Tactics

As soon as there is any sign of the horses' common enemy, the wolf, the whole herd rush together, the colts on the inside, the mares in a ring around them with their hind legs out so that they can kick if attacked, and the stallions and the geldings ranging free on the outside. In the clear Mongolian air I have heard the snapping of teeth a mile away when a fight has been on.

The stallions and the geldings do not hesitate to attack a wolf, and give chase the instant one draws near, but wise old stallions do not allow themselves to be lured away from the mares and foals. A favorite wolf trick is for one or even more of their pack to attract the attention of a herd and try to get the strong animals to gallop after them. This leaves the weak unprotected, and other wolves leap in and make a kill. Then later all join in a nice feast. Herds with old stallions lose fewest of their young to the wolves.

### Exchanging Gifts

New Year's Day is the great holiday of Mongolia, and on that day there is a unique horse race which has no beginning and no end, yet on which the reputations of horse breeders are made or lost.

On New Year's morning all the people in Mongolia dress in the brightest colors and the best clothes they possess. Even the poorest, tiniest child will have some gay ribbon tucked into his attire. People rise before the sun and hasten to salute each other with the usual snuff-bottle salutation, followed by the presentation of a silk scarf on outstretched hands to every friend and relative in the encampment. Then, after some tea and mutton, the real fun of the day begins.

Mongol encampments are scattered here and there over the country. There is such distance between them that it takes a day's hard riding for a Mongol man or woman to pay the calls to relatives and friends which are required by custom. The fastest and strongest horses are saved up for this occasion, and gayly dressed people gallop in every direction over the prairie.

This is a very special occasion for the herdsman, because on this day, according to common law, the freedom of the herds is his. No owner can make objection if one or more of his very best animals are kiiled on this day. For months previously the herdsmen have boasted to rivals that they will show them the dust in this race.

### Greetings

The racers do not meet at any particular place; each person starts out from his or her own home. Horses are raced until set of sun or until rider and beast are tired out. The gallop is from tent to tent, and the rule is that every rider must stop at every yurta he comes to long enough to give the New Year greetings, wish the occupants of the tent prosperity in their herds and flocks, and accept food and drink, prepared and ready in abundance on this day. Then, when a decent visit has been paid, the rider is free to

mount again and tear away as fast as he can to the next yurta.

The horse that stands this strain the best is proclaimed throughout the countryside as a very good horse, and is a source of pride and satisfaction to both owner and herdsman. A herdsman riding a black horse from one of my herds was credited with first place in the New Year race in his state last year. Immediately I had many offers for this horse. Even in far-away states I was congratulated by commoners and nobles, who had heard of my horse's prowess in the surprising way that news travels in Mongolia.

The horses on the Mongolian plain are possessed of surprising speed, and their owners ride them at a gallop and cover distances in quick time. They know how to take care of their horses, however, and it is very seldom that one of them comes to harm. As soon as a horse shows fatigue he is allowed to go free in the herd, where he can set his own pace and yet have the constant exercise that hardens his muscles.

**Selecting Racers**

I have a friend in China who is keenly interested in racing horses in one of the port cities. He came up to Mongolia one time and was so amazed at the speed of the Mongol horse that he set busily to work timing the fastest horses he saw with his racing stop watch. He bought many horses on these speed records, despite my advice. He felt confident that he had come upon a miracle: the horses he had selected would win every event in every port city; their recorded gallops were faster than the records on any race course, and he knew China race courses well.

He stabled and fed his animals. Their coats took on a new glossy sheen. They even seemed to grow in size a little. Their teeth improved. But in the race try-outs their galloping speed was found to have dropped down to a level which made them no better and no worse than the average horse in China.

Another friend of mine, an Australian, pleased with the condition of his horses after six months of stable care and excellent grain-feeding, assured me that they were faster than any horses running uncared for in the Mongolian herds. He brought his horses up to the plateau again, with grooms to look after them, grain-feeding them all the way, attending carefully to their exercise, and making certain that they had plenty of water to drink. They looked fine. They were sleekly groomed, and well fed in comparison with the shaggy horses on the plateau that had all their lives subsisted entirely on grass in a climate where grass is scarce more than six months of the year.

He generously offered big prizes for any Mongol horses that could beat his in races, and courses were mapped out over which the races were to be run. The news spread far and wide and horses began to come in from this state and that, straggling in every day until the date set for the competitive racing.

The Mongol owners admired the Australian's horses; they commented enviously upon the conditions of his life which made it possible for him to take such good care of them. Many remembered the animals, as I had bought them for him from the Mongolian herds. "They are beautiful, but can they run?" more than one man and woman asked.

**Nature Versus Culture in Horses**

The hour of the race came. Just as it was to start, still another Mongol came loping in over the hills. "Wait!" the racers cried. "This is a good horse coming. He should have a try with the rest of ours."

"He looks tired," my Australian friend said.

"A little," was the answer. "He has been taking part in the annual races held by the Prince of Durbit. He had done well. He won first place in the gelding race over a ten-mile course two days ago."

"What has he been doing since?"

The Mongols looked surprised, and someone answered: "He has been on the way here; it is a good many miles, and his rider has brought him as fast as he could. The news of your prize money travelled far. Never before in Mongolia have we been paid for winning races. It is wonderful. Heretofore our only recompense has been the sport and the prestige one got for winning."

The new arrival looked dusty, bedraggled, and tired; his head drooped and his tail hung listlessly. The horses were drawn up in a line, and experienced jockeys who had come from China for the race rode the Australian's entrants. I gave the signal. I expected to see the horses that had had every care imaginable during the past six months win easily, but they were left behind in the first few furlongs by the horses that had never had veterinary attention, musclebuilding grain, careful exercise, or shelter from cruel blizzards. Even the tired, dusty horse that had won a ten mile race on one day and journeyed for two more to reach the place of this race stretched out, leaving the visitors enveloped in a cloud of dust. The horses that had covered themselves with glory on the China race course were defeated easily.

The horses that ran so far ahead of the visitors were no better than those that were left behind. Many of them were not so good. A year earlier, before they had had such care, these losing horses had won races in Mongolia, defeating the very horse that won first place on this occasion. When Mongol horses are stabled the magic swiftness seems to drop from their legs.

Absolute freedom to run in the herd makes for real speed and entirely over-balances the advantages of civilization. My friend David Fraser, China correspondent for the London *Times*, has had most marvelous success in racing—not because the horses I have selected for him from Mongolia are peculiarly swift, but because he understands the needs of the horses' hoofs cut down to the size which was natural when they came from the plateau. Shoeing makes the hoof grow unnaturally high, and this throws the horses weight on leg muscles other than those he has been accustomed to use. He hacks his horses innumerable miles across country every day, trotting and cantering from Chinese village to Chinese village. Then when the racing season comes his horses are hard and still have in their limbs a goodly measure of that speed which was theirs on the Mongolian plain.

**Trading in Mongolia**

Business in Mongolia is peculiar to the land and to the temperament of the people. The Mongols are not a race of traders and cannot be dealt with in the same manner as people who enter naturally and eagerly into trade. Big business can be dons successfully in Mongolia, but the trader must be possessed of the tact of the diplomat and must be of a character which makes him akin to the people of the plateau and able to understand conditions there. The Mongol does not seek commercial dealings, but he is quite interested and ready to do business if approached in the right way. A thorough knowledge of the language and a wide Mongolian friendship are the first requisites of success.

During the thirty-five years that I have been in Mongolia many foreign firms have expended millions in an attempt to start business, but have lost their money and closed down.

The Russians and the Chinese have been the most successful. The early Russian tea traders did extremely well, and built up great fortunes. For many hundreds of years the caravan route through Mongolia was the only tea route overland to Europe, and the Mongol camel puller was the only man capable of transporting freight successfully across the Gobi. Thousands and thousands of camels went from Kalgan or Urga loaded with tea for reshipment by cart to Siberia. Camels and oxen from all over Mongolia were engaged in this trade, which was a thriving business when I first came to live in the couutry.

The Russian tea traders dealt carefully with the Mongol nobles across whose states they desired to travel. They made gifts to the princes—not exceedingly valuable gifts, but presents chosen with careful attention to what a Mongol prince would like from the Western world. And they treated the people who freighted for them thoughtfully and generously. In Kalgan, in Urga, and in all the trade stations along the way, big kitchens were provided as well as warm sleeping quarters for the men when they came in. At these trade stations the Mongols were the guests of the Russians. They could stay as long as they liked, and were served with all the food and drink they could consume.

The Mongols, accustomed to welcome into their own yurtas any traveler needing food or rest, appreciated this courtesy and did not presume upon it. They conducted themselves in the trade stations exactly as they would have done in any Mongol encampment through which they passed when traveling.

This courtesy on the part of the Russians, together with fair pay for the conveyance of freight, created a good feeling. The Mongols were wery willing, and did their work well. They looked upon the Russian tea agents as real friends, and brought them many valuable presents. A genial, friendly atmosphere characterized the trade up to the time when the Manchurian Trans-Siberian railway brought it to an end by opening a quicker and more economical tea route.

The Russian tea traders were fine types of men. The trade was a business centuries old, in which fathers passed their experience down to their sons. There was garnered much wisdom through the years. The Mongols trusted the young man who came out, because they had known his father and grandfather; and the young man knew how to deal with the Mongols, because his father also knew their fathers.

# Can America Rescue England?

BY BERNARD FAY

*(Translated by the Living Age from Le Figaro, Paris Daily)*

FROM cold, muddy London, where the Naval Conference drags its slow length along, New York appears gigantic. Every week the number of unemployed increases, month by month the industrial and business depression keeps weighing England down more heavily, and the MacDonald ministry, barely sustained in power by a divided majority, makes vain attempts to cure the ills of the country with Socialist remedies, agreeably administered and attractively concocted. Up to now, however, all efforts have proved unavailing. The mob and its leaders still dream of their transatlantic cousins who lead such an easy life, who are all so rich, and whose intervention could solve all the problems of the British Empire without causing them the slightest inconvenience.

A traveler who has visited London every year since 1919 cannot fail to perceive the gradual growth of the American obsession, which now seems to haunt the whole country. American jazz music has conquered the entire youth of England via the phonograph and the radio. California moving picture, although they suffered a few reverses, now reign supreme, and when 'British News' is flashed upon the screen it shows happenings in various parts of the Empire and in the United States but nothing depicting the continent of Europe. The great universities vie with each other to establish chairs of American history, London having followed Oxford's example in this respect. No group seems able to resist the spell that America casts. The great popular masses, among whom poverty is so widespread, have become fascinated with the mirage of American well-being. The United States is the only country to which English workingmen are still glad to emigrate and their quota is always full. Even high society, which has long struggled against these influences, has at last given way. The New York social season witnesses an increasing number of lovely ladies and noble gentlemen coming over from London to participate in its gaiety. The English are putting themselves out to attend the Metropolitan Opera in New York, whereas in 1912 they stayed at home waiting to instruct and refine their transatlantic cousins.

The success of the Labor Party at the last elections confirms this new orientation. Well-informed politicians assert that English voters are for the first time following debates on foreign policy with passionate interest. The old British instinct of isolation, which includes a special attitude toward the continent of Europe, again appears to be the sovereign concern of the masses, who have been stimulated by America's example and by a secret hope that England can become like the young, rich, and powerful United States by holding aloof from other countries. Mr. MacDonald's visit, in spite of all appearances, was something very different from an oratorical exercise and an exchange of kindly sentiments. It reflected the feelings of the great majority of the British population, to whom it gave profound pleasure by arousing certain hopes, even though it did not fulfill them.

### "A Lovely Dream"

Isn't it a lovely dream—this picture of England reconciled forever with her former prodigal son, and sharing with this son a peaceful, assured rulership over all the oceans in the world, over all the raw materials in the universe, the major part of which these two great empires already own, as well as over the entire world's gold supply, that Wall Street and the City are preparing to control? Attached to each other by a common language, by religious affinities, by racial traditions and intellectual tendencies, the two great English-speaking powers ought not to have much difficulty in signing a pact that would stabilize the whole world.

In spite of the Anglo-Saxon habit of prudently maintaining a large hiatus between thought and action, many individuals on both sides of the Atlantic dream of such an alliance, and since 1919 it might have been accomplished had not enormous obstacles stood in the way. The domestic policy of the United States makes the official signature of such a pact impossible. In spite of their Anglo-Saxon core the American people represent a conglomeration of races that are always ready to quarrel with each other, and here lies the greatest weakness of the American empire. German-Americans, Italian-Americans, Irish-Americans, and negroes accept the tacit supremacy of the Anglo-Saxons, but it would provoke these groups unduly if this superiority were formulated and consecrated in the form of some public act. Such a step would involve infinite difficulties as well as the political defeat of any party that attempted it. America can undertake to support a policy of *rapprochement* with England provided this condition is never made ostensible or specifically defined, for the new order will not tolerate any definite agreement.

This is why all the advances have had to come from the British side—and they have not been lacking. Represented by an excellent ambassador in Washington, Sir Esme Howard, England has been lavishing kind attentions on America, but the moment is arriving when she is feeling the need of obtaining some results. The Egyptian crisis, which slackened the bonds between England and Egypt, has been followed by the crisis in India, and no one knows what will happen there. India has been increasing its duties on British cotton to such a point that the big Lancashire factories are in a dangerous condition. Australia is raising its tariffs. Canada, in its eagerness to obtain higher prices for its grain, is cutting down its imports and exports.

To put the matter in a nutshell, the British Empire threatens to fall to pieces. Economic cooperation between the various parts of the Empire is in a more dangerously weak condition than ever before, and all this is happening just when the mother country has the greatest need of her children's support. For all their fine appearance the English people are growing disturbed. Proof of this occurred during the past six weeks, when Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook founded and promoted their new party, the United Empire Party, whose chief programme is to assure close economic cooperation between the different parts of the Empire, to keep a firm hand on India, and to save and exploit imperial markets. Industry, business, and even the popular masses responded to this appeal so actively that Mr. Baldwin, leader of the Conservative Party, became convinced that he and his followers would have to adopt these war cries with certain reservations.

### England Needs Assistance Now

But this programme can have no meaning unless it marshals the new British Empire against America as if they were two distinct unities, rivals on the sea and rivals in business. Any closer unity between England and its dominions in the economic sphere will directly affect the United States, whose commercial relations with Canada and Australia are manifold. As for England, if she were to reduce her fleet appreciably at the very moment when she ought to be demanding new privileges from her dominions, that would be tantamount to severing relations with them completely. Although America wishes England well she can only grant vague, discreet favors, whereas England needs immediate and specific assistance at considerable economic risk. This is the dilemma that has been haunting all the politicians who have met in London under the pretext of promoting peace. Wisely and politely everyone has tried to talk of other subjects but it has done no good. The last stage will be finding someone to take the blame, for the next elections will demand a scapegoat. But these elections, though they possess sovereign interest for the politicians, have ceased to concern the general public, as the business crisis has become too pressing.

Two great peoples are thus groping in the dark, trying to find each other. They do not lack good will or generosity but they lack the great man who should be able to find the proper formula or invent some solution. Meanwhile, destiny looks on and laughs, and, through the fantastic fog of London, lowering like some phantom ship the haunting vision of New York and all its lights looms up across the sea.

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## Strike of 700 at French Plant Is Now at Deadlock

The strike of the 700 workers of the French Waterworks, Electricity and Tramways has arrived at a deadlock, no indications being in view of an early settlement.

The workshop remains closed. The foreign staff of the concern, as well as Chinese clerks, motormen and conductors of the tramways, however, are on the job as usual.

The management of the company deems the demands presented by the workers too exorbitant to consider, and shows no intention of conducting any negotiations on the problem with the workers.

In view of the situation, the workers have appealed to the Chinese authorities for help. At a meeting held on the public recreation grounds at the West Gate, the loyal employees of the company were denounced. Threats of intimidation against them were also reported.

Despite all this unrest, however, the tram service is being maintained as usual.

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Through an effort of over ten years in securing authoritative ancient editions, we have at last obtained at high prices fifteen titles of the Sung edition, six of the Yuan edition; one of the early Ming edition, and one each of the Ch'ing edition and the replica of the "Yung Lo Ta Tien Edition" with notes originally published in the Ming dynasty. All these, reproduced by the photographic process, are called the "Pê Na Edition," or "Replica of Authoritative Ancient Editions of 'The Twenty-Four Dynastic Histories.'" In these texts are often found words, sentences, notes, or even entire pages which are omitted in the "Wu Ying Tien Edition." It is absolutely genuine and free from mutilation. A glance over its pages will convince you of its preciousness.

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# Foreigners and Western Culture

BY HAN LIH WU 杭立武

I RECENTLY published a little book in Chinese having the title, "China's Ills Lie in Her Culture", advocating the view that nothing would do China permanent good except throwing away her old culture, thoroughly and completely. It is only by so doing that we can hope to adopt the Western way of life, presuming that it is really the better way. I emphasize, "thoroughly and completely", because I do not believe that this is possible (for living in the same old environment, no one can live the life anew), but that which is needed is a fundamental and resolute effort on the part of the whole nation to change.

First of all, I should like to forestall a most probable, and at the same time, forceful, line of attack. Granted that China's old culture is not adequate to the present need, does it necessarily mean that the Western culture is the desirable one to adopt? The Western culture may be seen concretely in the Western people resident in China. Is it therefore meant that the culture as represented by them should be our model? Let me say at once that this way of putting it constitutes an unfair argument: it is arguing by dodging the issue. I do not mean what the above implies. As firmly as I hold that the adoption of Western culture is what we need, I also firmly believe that the foreigners in China are, on the whole, not representative of the best in Western culture.

In fairness to the Occidentals resident in China, I must explain more fully as to what I mean by saying that they are, on the whole, not representative of the best in Western culture. To begin with, I say, "on the whole", because there is a minority that should be excepted from the above statement. This minority comprises those who are engaged in educational or missionary work, and those in Chinese Government employ. There are, to be sure, exceptions even among them; but, in general they came really in a spirit of sacrifice. Contrary to popular notion, they usually receive lower pay than they could get back home. This is especially true of most missionary educators. I know of some foreign missionary professors in China who are receiving monthly salaries as low as M. $130 with a maximum of M. $300.

### The Superiority Complex.

But such men constitute only a small minority in the foreign communities. The big majority of foreigners comprise those who are variously engaged in business, in manufacture, and in all kinds of professions. It is this majority that tacitly has the duty of representing the western culture—in which task they fail. But in fairness to them, they fail to live up to the standard not because of their intrinsic inability, but because of their many ulterior limitations which most of them are not big enough to overcome. For one thing, there is the superiority complex which they usually incur when they come to this country. This complex is fostered because of the following: (1) Extra-territoriality; (2) the theory of the "White Man's Burden"; and (3) marked differences of exchange rates. Another thing is the sense of exploitation which they quickly acquire once they settle down in this country. The factors that enter into the making of this feeling of exploitation are also numerous. One is the ignorance of the Chinese people of modern mechanics and technique. Second, is the cheapness of Chinese labor. Third, is the spectre of incessant civil war. Fourth, is the dishonesty on the part of some of the Chinese officials. Lastly, besides the sense of exploitation, there is the common disease of a "colonial mind", the meaning of which, I think, is sufficiently clear to need no explanation. Moreover, this is speaking only of the majority and excludes, in fairness, the small minority who come to this country intentionally to exploit, to make trouble, and to demoralize.

With this much ground cleared, let me proceed to defend my central thesis, which is: that, the old Chinese culture is totally inadequate to the present need and should be thoroughly discarded for the adoption of western culture. I think with regard to the first part of my thesis, the inadequacy of Chinese culture, there is no wide difference of opinion. It is the second part that is controversial—which involves two premises: first, that the old Chinese culture should be thoroughly discarded; second, that we should adopt the culture of the West. That part of the old Chinese culture is obsolete and useless is, I think, practically undisputed, so the point of controversy is really about the word thoroughly, that is, should we completely discard our old culture? My answer is, as I have previously said, that my "thoroughly and completely" is qualified and limited a priori. For however thoroughly and completely we may try to discard our old culture, it can never be wholly discarded. Why? Because our culture lives in our very selves, we are part of it and we can not be shaken from its influence. Besides, it will for a certainty persist in the form of books, pictures, etc., and be transmitted to our descendents in every subtle form. Hence, it is really a needless apprehension to fear that we should lose our identity as Chinese and become imitation foreigners. I am very sure that we will never lose this identity and, what is more assuring, any good our old culture may contain will survive. Put in this form, then, I think, what still remains of the controversy will be rather irrelevant.

### Is Western Civilization Materialistic?

Opposition to Western culture is sometimes based on the assumption that Western culture is materialistic—and a materialistic culture is certainly undesirable. Now the unfounded notion that Western culture is materialistic dates from the last decades of the Ching dynasty. It has done more to retard the modernization of China than any other force or idea. It arose from a pure misunderstanding and becomes now an easy catch phrase. Why has Western culture been called materialistic? It is because the easiest recognizable thing in Western culture that distinguishes it from that of the Chinese is the former's extensive use of scientific technique which is comprised of tools and machines made of material substances. That is about all the materialism of Western culture means. Is it, then, an indictment of Western culture at all?

On the other hand, the Chinese have eulogized their own culture on still more ridiculous grounds. It is spiritual because of its: (1) Inefficiency, (2) fatalism, (3) conservatism, and (4) mediaevalism. If such were the things that constitute "spiritualism", I would rather choose the extremest "materialism". In conclusion, let me quote a few sentences from my recent book, "China's Ills Lie in Her Culture": "At this stage of development in our scientific inquiry, we should at least be able once for all to dispense with the old controversy of spiritualism versus materialism. Like the old anti-thesis, body versus mind, the distinction is unreal. They are only two phases of the same entity, which often shades into each other. For, after all, there is no dualism, but a monism that is neutral".

## Shanghai Bar Association Denounces Kiangsu Chief Jailer

The Shanghai Bar Association has denounced Ting Lai, Chief of the Third Prison of Kiangsu at Soochow and of the Detention Cells, for his act in removing the prisoners in the detention cell of the Second Military Prison of Kiangsu.

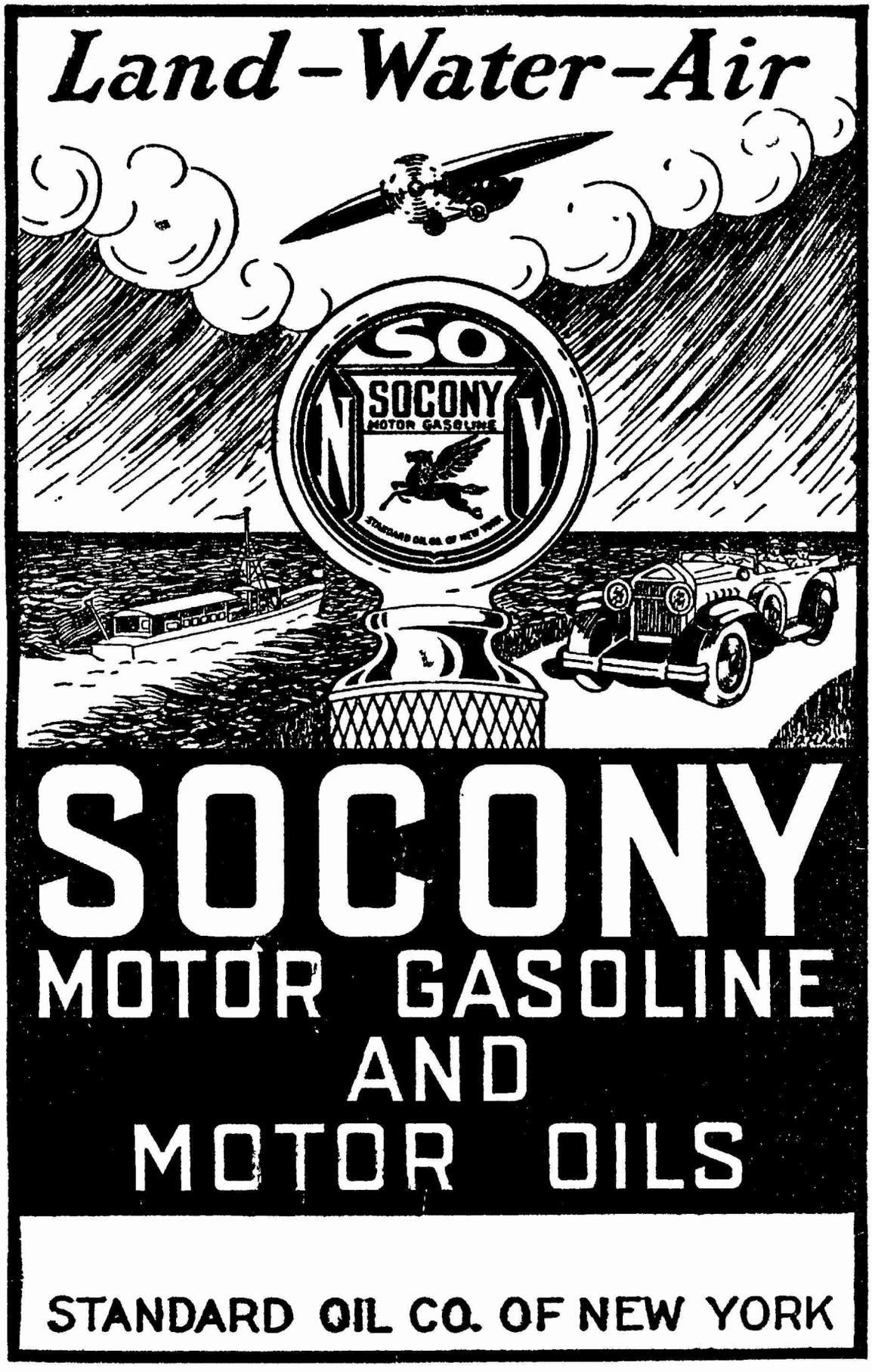
According to the petition sent by the Bar Association to the Ministry of Justice the chief jailer has recently removed a large number of prisoners in the Detention Cells to the Second Military Prison without an order from his superiors and without any reasons. The petition requests that the chief jailer be severely punished.

## Father King Released From Gang of Honan Bandits

After spending nearly two weeks in bandit lairs of Honan during which he was subjected to harrowing experiences at the hands of his captors, Father Clifford King, pro-vicar of the Apostolic Prefecture of Sinyangchow, has been released and returned to his mission at Laoshan, 35 miles east of Sinyangchow, according to a *United Press* dispatch from Hankow on June 20.

A graphic description of the capture of himself and his catechist, Li Fa-wang, was contained in a story of his experiences which he wrote for the press. The two men were captured while traveling by mule cart between Laosham and Chengyang on June 2. Three armed bandits, appearing from behind grave mounds, forced them to walk to the village of Sinchai, where they were held captive for several days before getting word out to their mission as to their whereabouts. All their belongings were taken. The bandits intimated to their captors that they were going to ask for $8,000,000 and finally said that they would be satisfied with thirty or forty thousand.

High praise is given Gen. Hou Hsien-fu, commander of the garrison of Government forces at Laoshan, by the captives for effecting their release. Gen. Hou personally directed the band of 120 soldiers that went to the rescue although he had just returned from an expedition against another hand of bandits when news was received of the whereabouts of the captives. Father Kalwey of the same mission also went along with the rescue party.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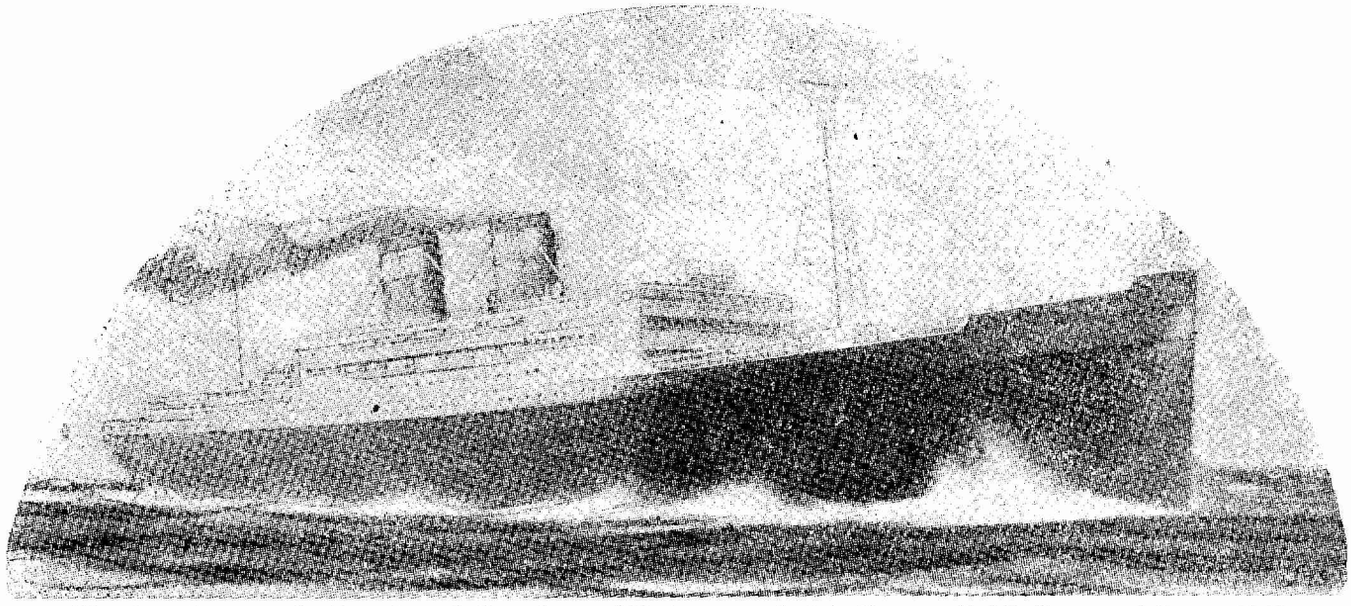
# NEW DOLLAR ROUND-THE-WORLD LINERS ARE ELECTRICALLY PROPELLED



*The above is a reproduction of a painting of one of the two new electrically-propelled Dollar round-the-world liners which are shortly to be placed in service and will be seen in Shanghai before many weeks. The description of the electrical machinery with which the ships are equipped is reproduced from The Westinghouse International, house organ of the Westinghouse Electric Company.*

Two super-passenger liners which will be the largest and highest powered commercial vessels ever built in the United States, are being constructed at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company in Virginia, U. S. A. for the Dollar Line Round-the-World service.

These ships will be propelled by turbine-electric machinery capable of 26,500 shaft horsepower with a designed speed of twenty knots. Westinghouse will supply the turbine generator, the propelling motors for the twin screws and the propelling machinery control for one of these vessels. They will also provide the motors and the control for the electrified deck and underdeck auxiliaries of one of the two ships.

The propelling motors are powered by two main turbine-generator sets which operate with steam at 275 pounds gauge throttle pressure and 200°F. of superheat. The turbines exhaust into a vacuum of twenty eight inches, the condensers being installed below the turbines.

At full power, each set of turbines is rated at 10,200 kw. at 4000 volts, three-phase at a speed of 2660 rpm. The main generators have a closed system of ventilation, water-cooled air coolers being used. The turbines are the well known Westinghouse impulse-reaction type.

Driving twin screws, the two propelling motors are of the synchronous induction type, each rated at 11000/13250 shaft horsepower at a speed of 125/133 rpm. This new type of turbine electric drive at the present time is the largest ever to be applied to any vessel. Each propelling motor will be approximately sixteen and one-half feet in height and thirteen feet in length. The open system of motor ventilation exhausts on the deck, cooling air being provided by two blowers, each driven by a twenty-five horsepower motor and capable of delivering 31,500 cubic feet a minute against a static pressure of two and one-half inches of water.

Air-break main switches operated by levers completely interlocked to assure correct operation, actuate the propulsion control.

Under normal operating conditions, each turbine-generator set supplies power directly to a propelling motor. However, for driving both motors from one turbine-generator set, special provisions have been made which permit economical steaming at reduced speeds. With this arrangement, approximately sixty-five per cent. of the ship's full speed can be maintained.

Four Westinghouse turbine-generator units of 500 kw. each furnish the power for the auxiliary sets which operate at the main line steam conditions of 275 pounds with 200 degrees of superheat.

Boat hoists, cargo winches, motor car capstans, warping capstans and the anchor windlass are some of the electrified deck auxiliaries. There are twenty cargo winches driven by thirty-five hp. motors and four twerty-five hp. winches. The anchor windlass and the two warping capstans are each driven by a seventy-five hp. motor. The two motor car capstans are each equipped with a fifteen hp, motor while the two boat hoists are, driven by twenty-five hp. machines. All of the deck auxiliary motors are of the Westinghouse water-proof type.

There are four 100 hp. main and two 30 hp. auxiliary circulating pumps. To adequately meet the sanitary needs there are two 50-hp. sanitary and deck wash pumps.

The refrigeration is satisfactorily taken care of by four 100-hp. $CO^2$ condenser circulating pumps, two 7.5-hp. $CO^2$ condenser circulating pumps, and two 20-hp. brine circulating pumps.

Water is supplied by two 7.5-hp. fresh water pumps, by one 5-hp. hot fresh water pump and by one 3-hp. ice water circulating pump.

Other equipment includes two 75-hp. motors for the steering gear, three 10-hp. main and three 5-hp. auxiliary condensate pumps, one 15-hp. ballast pump, four 22-hp. forced draft pumps, two 10-hp. engine turning motors and one 5-hp, machine shop motor.

All of these underdeck motors are of the Westinghouse semi-enclosed, selfventilated type except the 10-hp. engine turning motors which are of the totally-enclosed type.

## Minister Kung Presides at China Welfare Association Meeting

The Executive Committee of the National Child Welfare Association held its monthly meeting, Thursday June 19, in the Conference Room of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. Among those present were: Ting Shu-ching, General Secretary of the National Committee, Y. W. C. A; Mrs. Geo. B. Fryer, Superintendent of the School for the Chinese Blind and Deaf; Judge W. Y. Hu, President of the Civil Court of the Kiangsu 2nd Branch Higher Court; V. T. Chen representing Dr. R. Y. Lo, First Vice-Chairman of the National Christian Council; Dr. T. C. Fan, Associate General Secretary of the General Assembly of the Church of Christ in China; T. N. Lee, Assistant Manager of the Manufacturers' Bank; V. D. Kau, business man and philanthropist; Prof. H. C. Chen, Chinese Education Officer of Shanghai Municipal Council; Dr. W. S. New, President of the National Medical Association, and Andrew V. Wu, General Secretary of the Association.

Reports were made that another child health clinic for the Yangtszepoo district would be formally opened on June 20, and an educational health campaign for Chapei district would be conducted on June 28 and 29, and operating from the Child Health Clinic and the Receiving Home on Jukong Road, where special health examination for children would be made and exhibits of health pictures, models, and recognized commercial goods for health and vitality would be displayed.

It was also reported that the China Child Welfare, Inc. at New York had voted to send a $15,000 gold contribution to the initial expenses of the Model Child Welfare home in Nanking, which the Association had approved of establishing.

The wife of the Chinese Minister to Great Britain, Madame Sao-ke Alfred Sze, who was greatly admired in her modified Chinese costume when presented at Court. She wore a Chinese blue embroidered coat, fastened with jade buttons, with a jade necklace and bracelets, a Court train, feathers and a tiara. She carried a large ostrich-feather fan, and wore tiny embroidered slippers to match her coat. She is said to be the first Chinese lady to wear a Court train with the Chinese national dress. The above picture was reproduced from the *London Sketch* for May 28.

## Canadian Trade Delegation Coming to China

The Chinese Consul at Vancouver has reported to Nanking that a delegation to study trade possibiliities in the Far East has been appointed by the Canadian Government. The delegation will leave immediately for China to begin its work of investigation. The Ministry of Industry Commerce and Labor is making preparations to receive the visitors.

## Two Old Cannons Dug up at Peiping

A recent *Kuo Wen* message from Peiping states that while pulling down the Hsuan Wu Gate, two old cannons were discovered. After careful examination it was ascertained that these historical relics were part of Emperor Yen's war implements in his expeditions against the northern barbarian tribes in the early part of the Ming Dynasty.

## Foreign Firms Must Register if They Want to Sue Chinese

In order to enjoy the privileges of a legal person all foreign firms, including the branch offices of the head offices at home, must register themselves with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, according to instructions received by the Shanghai office of the said Ministry. This matter of the registration of foreign firms as a condition to their being able to file a suit in a Chinese Court came up last week in the Shanghai District Court, when the right of an unregistered foreign firm to sue was questioned by Chang Yung-hsi, a well-know local legal practitioner, in connection with the case in which Ho Ken-shing is being sued by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Mr. Chang contended that, in accordance with Chinese law, the Japanese company has not the capacity to sue as plaintiff.

Interviewed in connection with the matter by members of the Chinese Press, Mr Chang stated that in the past, foreigners in China had done their utmost to uphold their special privileges but they had always attempted in every possible way to shirk the responsibilities and the obligation imposed on them by law; failure on the part of foreign companies to register themselves with a government organ, he said, was but one of the many examples in this respect.

## Summer Cold Wave Hits Suiyuan Province; Crops Damaged

*Rengo* states that farm crops in the district of Paotaochen, Suiyuan Province, have sustained heavy damage owing to a cold wave accompanied by heavy snow, about six inches deep, which swept over the district intermittently during the first half of June this month. Coupled with the famine disaster, the sudden descent of cold weather has driven the inhabitants into extreme difficulties. Rumors are stated to be current among old timers in the district that the present summer snow foreshadows a great disturbance in the country.

The Buddhist Red Cross Society at Peiping also received a report from its branch office at Charhar of the cold wave and snow in the Paotochen district. Considerable damage has been done to the crops.

# In the Field of National Reconstruction

## "Idolatrous" Temples to be Converted Into Schools and Orphanages

The Ministry of the Interior has issued a circular to the various provinces ordering a census taken of the number of so-called "idolatrous" temples, with the object of converting them into schools and orphanages. The Ministry also has asked for information regarding the actual ownership and jurisdiction of all temples.

## China Scientific Institute to be Inaugurated on June 29

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, has announced the inauguration of the China Institute of Scientific Management for June 29. The committee having charge of the organization has sent out a circular asking recommendations for various fields of activity for the institute, the purpose being to have a general discussion regarding the various proposals.

## New Law Governing Domestic Relations

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, president of the Judicial Yuan has announced the practical completion of the regulations for the proposed Law of Domestic Relations and Law of Succession which are shortly to be handed to the Legislative Yuan for consideration and passage. According to a report on June 23 the new laws will conform as far as possible with time-honored traditions and customs of country, but also with enlightened principles of equality of the sexes which were advocated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. After the general principles have been agreed upon by the Central Political Council they will be forwarded to the Legislative Yuan for final consideration.

## Japanese to "Dump" Steel as Means of Relieving Business Slump

The *Rengo* service issued a dispatch from Tokyo on June 19 stating that the Japanese Steel Pipe Company, had decided to "dump" large quantities of steel bars on the Dairen (Manchurian) market as a means of relieving the present serious economic slump now prevailing in Japan. The report stated that the first step in the new policy would be taken immediately when 300 tons of steel rods will be shipped to Dairen at the a price of Yen 70 a ton, which is Yen 10 a ton cheaper than the prevailing price in Japan. It was stated that in the event the scheme is successful that it will be followed by other steel compaines as well as firms in other lines of business.

## A New Negotiable Instruments Law

According to a newly-promulgated Negotiable Instruments Law adopted at the 97th meeting of the Legislative Yuan June 21, all "time" bills and notes issued before the coming into force of the new law must be settled at the expiration of the specified period, and should not be endorsed after that date; while all "sight" bills so issued are to be settled within one year from the coming into force of the new law. Other salient features of the new Regulations are that in cases where a negotiable instrument is signed jointly by two or more persons, all of them shall bear "joint" liability, and where the place of issue is not indicated in a check, the residence, domicile or the place of business of the drawer shall be deemed to be the place of issue.

## Hulutao Opening Ceremony on July 1

Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, commander of the Northeastern Squadron of the Chinese Navy, has departed with his fleet for the new port of Hulutao, located on the Gulf of Liaotung, where the fleet will participate in the inauguration ceremonies marking the beginning of work on the Hulutao Harbor project. The ceremony is scheduled for July 1. The Hulutao harbor scheme will provide a new port for the Chinese railways constructed by Chinese interests in Manchuria, the object being to provide an outlet for Manchurian products that will be independent of the Japanese controlled port of Dairen or the Soviet Russian port of Vladivostok. The Hulutao port is being constructed under contract by a Dutch concern and is being financed from the revenues of the Peiping-Mukden railway.

## Construction to Start on Mukden Jehol Railway

A dispatch from Tokyo on June 23 by the Japanese *Rengo* service stated that arrangements had been concluded by Fengtien and Jehol provinces for the financing of a new railway connecting the two provinces and work is to start on the project early in July. The cost of construction, estimated at Yen 15,000,000 will be financed jointly by the two provinces. The dispatch stated that preparations also have been completed for starting construction on the Mukden-Liaoyang railway, part of which will parallel the Japanese owned and operated South Manchuria line. The fact that these new roads are likely to affect the prosperity of the Japanese railway system in South Manchuria apparently was responsible for the Japanese comment, that "Chinese railway projects in Manchuria and Mongolia warrant the attention of the foreign Powers interested in Manchuria."

## Soviet Plans for Commercial Development in North Manchuria

The Soviet State Trading Concern with headquarters in Harbin, has taken over a large centrally located commercial building which will be used to house the headquarters of the Textile Syndicate, the Naptha Syndicate, Rubber and Tobacco trusts, etc., all being state-owned and operated enterprises. According to a report from Harbin it was stated that the Soviet Government is making plans for an extensive commercial drive in North Manchuria, the chief object being to drive all non-Russian goods out of the market. Being state-owned and operated enterprises, they are in a position to undersell the products of privately-owned "capitalistic" enterprises. It was stated that already the Soviet enterprises are underselling British cotton goods and American kerosene while neither American nor British companies are able to compete with Russian-made automobile tires.

## To Prevent Poaching

The Ministry of Agriculture and Mining has recommended a survey of China's territorial waters, the object being to prevent violation of Chinese fishing rights. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been asked to take up the matter with various foreign governments for the purpose of definitely fixing China's water boundaries. Frequently of late there have been protests regarding Japanese violation of China's territorial waters for fishing purposes. In addition to the foregoing, the Chekiang provincial Reconstruction Commission has announced a program for the development of the fishery industry along the Chekiang coast, the program including the opening of an experiment station, investigation of new methods, opening of institutes for teaching new methods, opening of a "Fisheries Bank," to promote the industry, establishment of factory for production of modern appliances, opening of dockyard for construction of fishery craft and promotion of cooperative societies among fishermen.

## German Industrial Mission Expressed Hope for Cooperation

The German Industrial Mission, which spent several weeks touring various parts of China, departed for home from Harbin on June 21, traveling by the Trans-Siberian railway. Prior to their departure the Mission sent a telegram to Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, which was as follows:

"At their departure from China the German Industrial Study Commission of the National Association of the German Industries express their profound thanks for the opportunity afforded to them, through the invitation of the Chinese Government procured through your initiative, to study during their several months journey the economic conditions of your country.

"The successful completion of the Commission's journey of study today is to be ascribed in the first instance to the great assistance which your Excellency has in every way afforded the Commission in their work.

"The Commission because of the knowledge which they have acquired of the econonmic conditions in China is convinced that through this journey of study a fundamental beginning of a Sino-German cooperation has been achieved. Your Excellency may be convinced that the National Association of the Germon Industries will endeavor with all its might to continue and expand the so successfully initiated economic relations between China and Germany in the hope that Your Excellency will in the future as heretofore aid us in these our efforts."

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## Contract with China Airways Company Has Been Revised

A report by the official *Kuo Min* service on June 23 stated that the contract between the China National Aviation Corporation, a Chinese Government organization and the China Airways, Inc., an American concern, had been revised to the satisfaction of both parties and would be signed shortly. The report was confirmed by Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, who stated that the new agreement accords more with Chinese law than the previous understanding. While details regarding the new understanding were not given, it was stated that a new corporation having a capital of $30,000,000 will be formed, of which 55 percent of the stock will be subscribed by the Chinese Government and the remainder, or 45 percent by the American corporation. The Americans and Chinese on the Board will be in proportion to the shares held. Following signature, the new contract will be submitted to the State Council for approval, following which it will become effective. China Airways, Inc., is a subsidiary organization of the Curtiss Robertson airplane interests of the United States. The original contract signed more than a year ago occasioned considerable political dissatisfaction in Chinese circles, hence the final decision to make a new agreement. According to recent report the Keystone-Leoning amphibian planes which have been used in the flights between Shanghai and Nanking and Nanking and Hankow, have completed 100,000 miles without a single mishap, forced landing or even stoppage of the engine. This is supposed to constitute a world record for airmail and passenger services in any country.

## Greater Shanghai Commerce Chamber Formally Inaugurated

Chinese merchants representing practically all industries and all sections of Greater Shanghai at a meeting held on Saturday, June 21, voted to organize a Greater Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, in accordance with regulations recently adopted by the National Government. The new general committee appointed will replace the so-called "Commission for the Reorganization of the Shanghai Merchants' Association," which has been functioning for several months since the liquidation of the old General Chamber. The meeting last Saturday was presided over by Wang Hsiao-lan, chairman of the Commission and Wang Yen-sung, secretary of the Shanghai District Kuomintang. There were 297 delegates present representing 142 commercial organizations and 18 other business concerns not included in the membership of the organizations. The members elected to the committee, according to a report by the *Kuo Wen* agency, were as follows:

Executive Committee: Messrs. Yeh Wei-chun, Wang Hsan-lai, Wang Yen-sung, Koo Ching-yit, Lu Wen-shao, Chu Wen-ye, Fong Tsiau-pah, Lo Ching-hua, Pei Ying-chin, Pi Sung-sun, Yuan Li-tong, Hsu Chi-ching, Lo Fong-tso, and Chun Ching-kiang.

Supervisory Committee; Messrs, Wang Lien-ting, Chen Hsi-chun, Huang Cho-chu, Lou Ching-sui, Lu Chi-sen, Chen Sung- yen and Ma Chi-liang.

According to the regulations no one is eligible for the Committee who has been convicted as a counter-revolutionary, a bankrupt, engaged in illicit trades., declared insane, or who have been deprived of their civil rights.

## Kiangsi Would Build 1,000 Miles of Roads at Cost of $10,000,000

The Provincial Reconstruction Commission of Kiangsi has announced the formulation of a highway construction program radiating from Nanchang, the capital, that will embrace the building of 1,000 miles of new roads throughout the area. The total cost is estimated at $10,000,000 which will be raised through provincial loans. The chief highways scheduled are as follows:

1. The Nanchang-Tayu section of the Kiangsi-Kwangtung Interprovincial Highway, which will be 335 miles in length and will pass through nine Districts, namely, Fengcheng, Tsing-kiang, Sinkan, Siakiang, Chisui, Ki-an, Taiho, Hsingkwo, Kanchow and Nanking finally terminating at Tayu.

2. The Nanchang-Yushan section of the Kiangsi-Chekiang Interprovincial Highway, approximately 170 miles, and linking up the Districts of Nanchang, Tsinsien, Tungsiang, Yukiang, Yukan, Kweiki, Iyang, Yuanshan, Shangjao and Yushan.

3. The Nanchang-Pingsiang section of the Kiangsi-Hunan Interprovincial Highway, also about 170 miles and passing Kao-an, Shangkao, Wantsai and Pingsiang, near the Hunan-Kiangsi border.

4. The Nanchang-Patsai section of the Kiang-Hupeh Interprovincial Highway. estimated at 153 miles, will pass through Anyi and Changkungtao, terminating at Patsai.

5. The Liangkiatu-Nanchang section of the Kiangsi-Fukien Interprovincial Highway which will be 147 miles long and pass through Nanchang and Linchuan.

6. The Chingtehchen-Hukow Highway in Northern Kiangsi; Chingtechen is the centre of Kiangsi's porcelain industry and produces approximately $6,000,000 of chinaware annually.

7. The Kiukiang-Kuling Highway also in Northern Kiangsi. Kuling is the well-known summer resort and is famous for its scenic beauty. This highway together with the Chingtehchen-Hukow highway totals 90 miles.

## China's Largest Engineering Job Nearing Completion

The Satochou irrigation project which is being carried out under the direction of the China International Famine Relief Commission of Peiping, is nearing completion, according to a report which appeared in the *Peiping Leader* on June 19. The report, which was written by John Favies, stated that the irrigation project will carry water from the Yellow river to approximately 2,000,000 mow (one mow equals 1/6 of an acre) of previously arid land located on the Mongolian plain in the Suiyuan special administrative district northwest of Shansi province. The work was under the personal supervision of O. J. Todd, consulting engineer with the famine relief organization and according to report, a considerable portion of the funds for the project were raised in the United States, the immediate purpose being to provide work for famine victims. The main canal which carries the water from the Yellow River is 43 miles in length with massive earthwork dikes on either side. From the main canal smaller ditches lead off at periods of three miles and these in turn carry water to a "capillary" system of smaller ditches which perform the actual irrigation process. The Satochou area, which resembles a huge right triangle,now has a population of 50,000 but according to Mr. Todd, the area following irrigation can support a half million people. The price of land in the district has jumped from less than $1 a mow to more than $10. It was stated that a land boom is now prevailing in the district, among those interested being Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, head of the Northern Coalition, who has established a large experimental farm in the district. Gen. Yen's ranch comprises an area of 75 square li (one li equals 1/3 of a mile) and he has already spent $52,000 on improvements. Yen is also supposed to have an interest in a real estate concern, the Northwestern Land Development Company, which is interested in real estate in the district.

## "A War of Militarists by Militarists, for Militarists"

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

Sir.—Paradoxically enough, the God of War has really ruled China, although the government of China is nominally run by military authorities. Since the downfall of Yuan Shi-kai, war clouds have darkened the sky continually, after the short-lived unification (?) brought about by Gen. Chiang.

Well-said Dr. Sun, "We know only the family, or clan, system and not nationalism." It is not knowledge but ignorance that makes prejudice. The reason why the Northern generals, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang have risen against Gen. Chiang is no other than the simple fact that the officials of the Nanking Government are mostly Southerners. Similarly, the reason why Li's Ironsides work with Yen and Feng is that central authority does not lie in the hands of the Kwangsi faction.

It is regrettable that many who profess to be followers of the *San Min Chu* still hold fast to provincialism. What will become of a ship in which every one intends to be the captain and no one is willing to be the sailor? This dangerous situation, strange to relate, exists in the Chinese armies. A colonel is ambitious to be a brigadier general; a brigadier general, a major general. Rebels are made for fulfilling ambitious. Several years ago, Feng Yu-hsiang effected a coup d'etat in Peking because he could, in so doing, deprive Wu Pei-fu of power and be Wu's successor. Recently Yen Hsi-shan revolted against Chiang Kai-shek because he wanted to occupy the position Chiang has had for more than two years.

Without exaggeration, the civil war in China is a war of the selfish militarists, by the selfish militarists, for the selfish militarists.

FRANCIS CHEN

Changchow, June 14, 1930.

### HANGCHOW MAKES PROGRESS IN MUNICIPAL RECONSTRUCTION

(*Continued from page 133*)

While the main thoroughfares are kept clean by street clearers, some of the smaller roads and the lanes and alleyways are rather dirty and filthy, where one can see heaps of filth and refuse piling up high, emitting odorous smells injurious to health; in summer they become plague centers. The rapid growth of the population of the city makes public sanitation a serious problem and it is imperative that the authorities should spare no efforts to improve the present unsatisfactory conditions. In addition, the question of lavatories also needs attention. At present, there is almost complete lack of modern lavatories in Hangchow and people experience great inconvenience when they look for conveniences. The existing lavatories, at least some of them, are frankly dirty and repulsive when one is forced to go in. Granting that they are serviceable under compelling circumstances, their number is too limited to be able to cope with the demands of the growing population of the city.

In a conscious effort to improve the situation, the Municipal Government has declared and defined the New Commercial District as a Sanitation Improvement Experiment District and when this experiment becomes a success it will be gradually extended to other parts of the city. As to the lavatories, the authorities are considering the construction of a model lavatory in the Public Recreation Ground. Besides these two steps, other sanitary measures are also in progress.

Hangchow, June 21, 1930.

### COMPLICATED METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE BARGA DISTRICT

(*Continued from page 138*)

Merdni is charged with the duty of improving the army's outfit.

**Taxes**

There are no normal taxes in Barga; instead of that periodic collections for unexpected expenses, are established. In such cases a special conference of the yamen officials and dukes takes place, at which they decide what sum is to be laid on a certain hoshun (after an approximate reckoning of its wealth). The yamen keeps a record of the sums received from the people that take on lease lumber concessions, fisheries, salt lakes and so on. Part of the above mentioned sums and also the income from the gold and coal mines are collected by the Chinese Officials. Five or six of the highest Mongolian officials receive their salaries from the Chinese government.

To protect the frontiers, special sentries at the points where Barga borders on Russia and Halha, are established. At the Russian frontier are 12 sentries,—harols.—six from Shin and six from Huchin Barga.

Harbin, May 27, 1930

## Chinese Municipality Claims Jurisdiction Over Extra-Settlement Roads

The Chinese newspapers state that the Chinese Municipality sent a letter to Edwin S. Cunningham. Senior Consul, giving as its opinion that all steps taken by the Shanghai Municipal Council on roads outside the boundary are unlawful, regardless of whether or not the Yangkingpang Land Regulations of 1899, which the Shanghai Municipal Council relies on, were recognized by the Chinese Government.

The Chinese Municipality maintains that roads constructed outside the limits of the foreign concession are within its jurisdiction and therefore these can be no basis for the allegation that the functioning by the Chinese police on these roads is improper.

The letter from the Chinese Municipality was in reply to a previons letter from the Shanghai Municipal Counil objecting to the activities of Chinese Municipal Police on Settlement roads beyond the Settlement limits.

## Millington, Ltd. Is Prosperous

The third annual general meeting of shareholders of Millington, Ltd., advertising agents and printers, will be held at 110 Nanking Road, Monday, June 30.

The report of the working of the company for its second year, shows a net profit for the year of Tls. 23,175.97. Out of this a five per cent. interim dividend had been paid and a 10 per cent. final dividend is recommended to be paid.

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53-179

# Men and Events

Jen Chia-feng has been appointed Consul at Kobe.

The American members of the American Club will hold a reception on Independence Day (July 4).

P. C. Zillman, representative of the Phoenix Hosiery Company of Milwaukee, Wis., was in Shanghai this week on a business trip.

Fuad Bey, the Turkish Charge d'Affaires to China, proceeded to Nanking during the week in connection with the Sino-Turkish Treaty.

*Rengo* states that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to put two more freighters, *Tanba Maru* and *Penang Mara*, on the China run.

The *Berliner Tageblatt*, June 3, published a special supplement entitled "Die Schweiz" (Switzerland), giving much valuable information concerning that prosperous mid-European republic.

Mrs. Ernest K. Moy, whose husband is manager of the New York office of the *Kuo Min News Agency*, has arrived in Shanghai for an extended visit. Mr. Moy is planning to return to Shanghai in August.

Lo Hui-chiao, formerly Mayor of the Ningpo Municipality, has been appointed director of the Administration Bureau of the 3rd Special District at Hankow (former British Concession) in succession to Tsai Kuang-huang.

Chih-Tze University held its fifth annual commencement exercises in the Central Building, Shanghai, June 24. Dr. Ho Shih-chen, former president of the Provisional Court, conferred degrees on 17 graduates.

The National Government has forwarded 50 brass seals for the various district magistrates in Liaoning province, through Yuan Shao-fung, delegate to the conference on Mongolian Affairs, recently held in Nanking.

Soochow University, comprising the College of Arts and Sciences, the Comparative Law School of China, the School of Physical Education and the First Middle School, will hold its annual commencement exercises July 1, 1930, at 10 a. m. at Soochow.

The China International Famine Relief Commission forwarded its fifth trainload of relief grain (580 tons of millet and kaoliang) from Shihchiachwang June 13, consigned to Lingpao, Honan, on its way to the Shensi famine district.

A Tokyo telegram says that two fishing vessels of the Nichiro Fishery Firm were recently fired on by the Russian coast guard steamers off Tokoloka on the Maritime Province coast. One of the fishing boats was caught by the Soviet authorities and the crew were examined.

The Great Northern Telegraph Co. has issued a circular showing telegraph rates from Shanghai as from June 20. The following are some of the rates per word: New York, $3.75; Russia in Europe, $1.60; Manila, $0.80; Argentine, $5.45. Rates are quoted in local (Mex) currency.

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has published in pamphlet form the text of three Labor Laws recently promulgated by the National Government, viz., the Labor Union Law, the Factory Law, and the Law on Conciliation and Arbitration of Labor Disputes.

A *Rengo* message from Tokyo states that the five-day work system has been introduced for the first time in Japan by the General Motors Company in Osaka which has preferred to adopt the above procedure rather than to discharge workmen, in view of the growing business depression.

Frederick E. Beatty, an accountant in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who was a passenger across the Pacific on the *Empress of Russia*, disappeared from the ship on the night of June 20, a day before the ship was due at Victoria. His wife was a passenger with him.

The Tao Kokyo (Oriental Development Co.) one of the largest Japanese creditors of China, called a conference of China Loan Syndicate Banks in Tokyo June 25 with a view to discussing the unfavorable condition of redemptions from China, which are stated to have fallen behind by half.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs on June 16 addressed a note to the American Minister requesting that Americans residing in China be instructed not to go to Kuling or Chikungshan for the time being in view of the fact that a state of civil war exists and bandits constantly appear at these places.

The British Consulate General at Harbin was formally installed in its new premises near the railway station, June 15. The lower story is used for offices, the first floor for the Consul-General's flat and the second floor for the Vice-Consul. At the back are also flats for the secretary and junior vice-consul.

Dr. Joseph F. Rock, well known botanist with extensive experience in the Far East, sailed from San Francisco June 21, for Honolulu, whence he will proceed later to the Far East. He plans to live for a year in seclusion in Tibet and write his autobiography. Dr. Rock is on leave of absence from Harvard University.

Advices from Nanking state that McGill University, Montreal, Canada, is preparing to open a Chinese Institute in the coming autumn under the directorship of Dr. Kiang Kan-fu, a noted Chinese scholar, who has been engaged in research work in America during the last three years. Dr. Kiang was formerly president of the Nanfang University in Shanghai.

In a communication from the American Consul-General to members of the American Chamber of Commerce the following telegram from the State Department in Washington is quoted: "Plans completed specification being prepared and bids are expected to be invited September 1." The telegram refers to the new American consular buildings for Shanghai.

G. W. Brophy, pilot instructor connected with the aviation department of the L. E. Gale Company of Hankow, has established an office at 12 The Bund, Shanghai. Mr. Brophy is the representative of the Ryan Aircraft Company, Waco Aircraft Company and the United Aircraft Corporation. He is residing at the Palace hotel. Mrs. Brophy, who is now in the United States, is expected in Shanghai in July.

A recent *United Press* dispatch from Peiping says the funeral car built to convey the body of the Empress-Dowager of China to her tomb has been used for the second time since the Republic was establishd, in honor of General Fan Chung-hsiu, northern officer killed in action by a bomb from a Nanking aeroplane. The railway car was sent from Peiping to Chengchow, Honan, to bring General Fan's body to Peiping.

The Rev. E.W. Luccock, pastor of Community Church, Shanghai, will speak at the morning service on Sunday, June 29 on the subject, "What Price Independence?" The sermon as well as the entire service will have special appropriateness for national holidays. The choir will sing "To Thee O Country," and Bohus Ullman will play the new Czecho-Slovakian national anthem and Mr. Cameron "The Penitent."

An extraordinary general meeting of J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd., a British drugstore in Shanghai, was held last week to adopt a resolution that the board of directors' power to borrow conferred by clause 47 of the articles of association of the company should be extended, so that the monies at any one time owing in respect of any sum or sums of money borrowed shall not, without the sanction of a general meeting, exceed $125,000.

## Secretary of Shanghai Club Shoots Himself

Charles W. Marshall, secretary of the Shangai Club, was found dead in his office shortly after five o'clock in the afternoon of June 25, he having killed himself with a revolver. It was his fifty-fifth birthday and there was to have been a dinner in his honor at the Club that evening. He had just written a letter to his wife, who is in Canada.

## The "Chinese Nation," Weekly Paper, Makes First Appearance

Another weekly newspaper, the *Chinese Nation*, made its appearance on the streets of Shanghai last week, the first issue being on Wednesday, June 18. According to its own masthead the paper is "a weekly periodical devoted to progress in China."

The paper is edited by prominent members of the Kuomintang Party, the editor-in-chief being Lim Boon Keng and the managing editor Edward Bing-shuey Lee. Associate editors are F.H. Chow and L.I. Tsok and contributing editors Dr. Fong Sec, Wu Lien-teh, B.Y. Lee, Dr. S.H. Tan, Miss Eva Chang, A.C. Howe, Jennings Wong, P.H. Lee, H.C. Hu, Randall Gould and Paul Linebarger, Jr.

The first edition contained 16 pages and dealt with material such as the Boy Scout Movement, written by Eva Chang; the Chinese Renaissance, by Lim Boon Keng; Newspapers in China, by Randall Gould; besides the usual editorial paragraphs, outstanding news events, reconstruction and trade and public opinion.

The paper is printed by the *Shanghai Mercury*, Ltd. and is on good paper. The price is 20 cents a copy or $7 a year.

中國民族週刊

*The*

# CHINESE NATION

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FROM DAY TO DAY-----PUBLIC OPINION

JUNE 25, 1930 VOL. I. No. 2.

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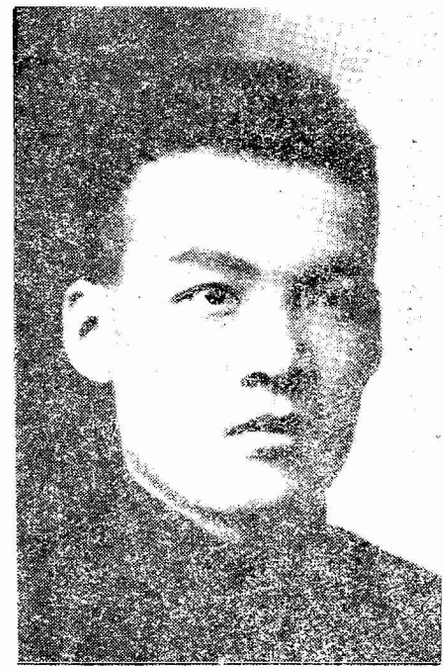
# Who's Who in China

Hsi Yu-chang
席裕昌字雨孫

Hsi Yu-chang, lawyer; born at Soochow, Kiangsu in 1891; was graduated from the Nanyang Middle School and the Sheng Chow Law College, Shanghai; dean and honorary principal of the Kirin Provincial Oration Training Institute; engaged in private law practice in Shanghai since 1917; member of the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association; author of "Principle of Law" and "A Study of Oration;" address: 22 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.



Kuo Shao-tsung
郭劭宗字亦屏

Kuo Shao-tsung, government official; born at Peking, Chihli (now Hopeh) in 1898 though his native province is Shantung; received his Chinese education under a private tutor and later attended Union Medical College, Peking; joined the Salt Gabelle in 1917 and was appointed to reorganize the salt administration; served the Salt Gabelle in Peking for six years and was subsequently stationed in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Yunnan provinces; he is at present inspector of salt revenues of Yunnan; decorated with the Chevalier of the Order of Leopold (Belgium) for his part in releasing Belgian Catholic priests from bandits; address: Inspectorate of Salt Revenues, Yunnanfu, Yunnan.

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Chen Chia-tung, government official; born at Kiating, Kiangsu August 1, 1887; received his early education under private tutors; attended the College of Prisons in Japan, 1900; on his return to China he engaged in prison work at various places; under the National Government he has been secretary to the Ministry of Finance, 1927; executivemember, Anhwei provincial government committee and commissioner of Finance, 1927; executive member of the Northern Expedition committee, 1927; submanager of the Chung Shing Mining Company, 1927; head of the Peiping - Mukden Railway, 1928; chairman of the Government Property Bureau of Hopei, 1928; executive member, Kiangsi provincial government committee and commissioner of Finance, 1928 to the present time; address: Kiangsi Provincial Government, Department of Finance, Nanchang.

Chen Chia-tung
陳家棟

Afman S. C. Hsi, lawyer and educator; born at Tsingpoo, Kiangsu in 1890; received his preliminary education in his native city; attended Hardoon's College, 1914-21, and received the degree of B. C.; he majored in Chinese literature and philosophy; entered the Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai in 1921 and received his LL. B. degree in 1924; assistant in the law office of N. E. Lurton, 1924-26; president of Postal and Customs College, 1925-27; during this time he wrote a series of English, Postal and Customs books: "English Composition Models," "Guide to Postal Examinations," "Guide to Customs Examinations;" opened his own law office in 1927 and is still in private practice; address: 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Afman S. C. Hsi
奚亞夫

## Increasing Use of Motor Vehicles in China

Miss A. Viola Smith, American Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, in a recent letter to the *North China Daily New* gave the following comparative figures of the estimated number of motor vehicles in China.

COMPARATIVE REGISTRATIONS

| Year Survey | Prepared by | Estimated Number of Motor Vehicles in China |
|---|---|---|
| 1922 | D.D. Patterson *(China Weekly Review)* | 8,200 |
| 1923 | A. Viola Smith—U. S. Department of Commerce | 9,896 |
| 1924 | B. L. Graham ditto | 11,039 |
| 1925 | No estimates prepared | |
| 1926 | A. Viola Smith ditto | 18,545 |
| 1927 | A. Bland Calder ditto | 20,979 |
| 1928 | A. Bland Calder & A. Viola Smith ditto | 24,466 |
| 1929 | A. Viola Smith ditto | 30,607 |
| 1930 | A. Viola Smith ditto | 38,464 |

| Types | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Passenger Cars | 22,912 | 19,342 | 17,347 |
| Motor Buses | 6,410 | 4,149 | 2,501 |
| Motor Trucks | 6,167 | 4,654 | 2.529 |
| Motor Cycles | 2,419 | 1,939 | 1,725 |
| Electric Vehicles* | 85 | 62 | 55 |
| Motor Tractors & Trailers* | 319 | 62 | — |
| Airplanes* | 152 | 399 | 309 |
| Grand Total | 38,464 | 30,607 | 24,466 |

*Increase in *Electric Vehicles* and *Motor Tractors and Trailers* is *not* indicative of *new* arrival during the year, but due to statistics not available in former years.

**Airplane* figures used for 1930, with the exception of Shansi, Tsingtau and Yunnan, represent arrivals during 1929, which are considered to be the only representative figures available owing to rapidly changing conditions, movement and demolition of planes.

## Chicago Gangster Killed *Tribune* Reporter Who Told the Truth

*(By United Press)*

Chicago, Ill., June 9.— For telling the truth in accordance with the best traditions of his profession a newspaper reporter was assassinated here today.

Albert Lengle, reporter for the Chicago *Tribune*, was shot to death as he entered a subway leading to a railway station.

Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago *Tribune*, has offered a reward of $25,000 for apprehension of Lengle's slayer.

The man who assassinated Lengle is at large. As yet there is no clue to his identity. But he is believed to be a member of one of the gangs which shares in the rule of Chicago's underworld.

Lengle for some time had been assigned to covering crime stories for the *Tribune*. Fearlessly he had told the truth regarding the hold Chicago's gangdom has on this great city. Many brilliant reportorial feats have been credited to Lengle in recent months. Persistently he told the truth about Chicago crime and for upholding the integrity of the Fourth Estate he got a bullet in his back.

The Police describe the murder of Lengle as one of the most cold blooded crimes in the history of Chicago. Gangsters are accustomed to putting each other on the spot and firing from behind. That is civil war. But now the gangsters apparently have spread their favors and are puting lead into truthful newspapermen.

## Chinese Philosopher Gives Lectures at Jena University

A recent *Transocean Kuomin* message from Jena stated that Professor Carson Chang is giving a series of lectures on Chinese philosophy at Jena University with the object of furthering the rapprochment of two peoples of high culture. In his first lectures Professer Chang, speaking in fluent German, developed the theme of the close connection of the teachings of Confucius with practical life, in contrast, as he emphasized, to the speculative and metaphysical tendencies of Western philosophical thought.

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**Quaker Oats** 3

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# New Books of Interest in the Far East

## Novel of Early American Life

*The Great Meadow, by Elizabeth Madox Roberts; The Viking Press, New York, 1930. 338 pages.*

This is a novel of adventure and high endeavor in the early life of the United States. It is a well-written, coherent story, using the quaint speech of the time to advantage. The tale starts in 1774 and concerns the discovery and settlement of Kentucky, and more especially the affairs of a few followers of Boone along his "Trace", traversing the Cumberland Gap to the glorious meadow lands of a new state. Through the web of the story is woven the urge to see these wonderful new places in the far west, beyond the mountains.

Diony, the heroine, is a pioneer girl from a lonely homestead in Albemarle County, Virginia, where the life was patriarchial. They were a self-sufficient community, producing food and clothing and dependent solely upon the land for support. Diony's father read aloud the few books of their library to his family, thus familiarizing them with a smattering of philosophy and literature. With this background of hardy life Diony was well prepared for taking the long trail to the marvelous meadow lands of "Kentuck", so vividly described by the adventurers who returned thence.

She was won by a neighbor, Berk Jarvis, returned from western travels, and set out on horseback with him for the new land. "They followed an old trading path which had been used by the Indians before the coming of the white men. Now it was cut by faint ruts that wagons had made, for traders went over it now and then to carry goods to the cabins farther back or to the Indians in Tennessee. Diony went the way eagerly. Vistas never before viewed by her eyes unfolded, and she leaned her head forward at times to see through an opening of the trees. She entered each view, thrust forward from within, as if the mind of the Spirit beyond herself were unfolding itself to her continually, as if she went forward eagerly to meet each disclosure. Thus the road unwound before her gaze, coming into being well in time for her use."

Experiences in the rigorous pioneer life with its demands upon endurance and ingenuity form the core of the book's interest, and cause one to ponder as to how much of the same type of high endeavor there is now in the young people of the same country. In the days of Diony and Berk heroism was the common demand, not the chance of this or that emergency. Theirs was the day of silent and enduring struggle to win a home from hostile surrounding Indians, and in the isolation of their situation they were obliged to be self-reliant. No one applauded their actions for all were living the same sort of lives.

The story of Elvira Jarvis, Berk's mother, who gave her life for Diony, is a sweet one, and there are many parts of the narrative that are inspiring. When Berk goes north to avenge his mother's death at the hands of the Indians he is "lost" among them for more than two years, Diony is at a great disadvantage in the community where a woman particularly needs a husband to care for and protect her. She takes a loyal friend of Berk's and of her own as a second husband and foster-father to Berk's son. Then, on the return of Berk the situation has to be faced. The men realize her position, and after a brief clash, leave it to her to choose. She makes a wise decision and this is the end of the story. "For a little while she felt that the end of an age had come to the world, a new order dawning out of the chaos. . . She felt the power of reason over the wild life of the earth. . . Boone said that he was never lost, she reflected. Boone moved securely among the chaotic things of the woods and the rivers. Beyond her picture of Boone, unlost, moving among the trees, she saw Berk standing before the redmen far in the north in the dense power of the famine and the cold. . . The whole mighty frame of the world stood about her then, all the furniture of the earth and the sky, she a minute point, conscious, soothing the hunger of a child. Boone, she contrived, was a messenger to the chaotic part, a herald, an envoy there, to prepare it for civil men."

May 10, 1930. G. B. S.

## Famous Dogs in Fiction

*Famous Dogs in Fiction, by J. Walker McSpadden. 1930. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. 362 pages, illustrated. G$2.00*

This past year has been the open season for anthologies, collections, "Great" and "Famous" books. Along with the new ventures comes a revised edition of McSpadden's collection of Famous Dogs in Fiction, first published in 1921. The 1930 edition adds three accounts to the previous collection, one of which, is *Flame*, almost worth the cost of the entire book.

Men who as boys knew and loved a dog will enjoy reading of the dogs of fiction. Some women will find pleasure, but not to the same extent, for is not a dog "man's best friend"?

The stories are either adapted or quoted from already published works, such as Bill Sikes's dog from *Oliver Twist*, Dora Copperfield'e "Jip" from *David Copperfield* and Rip Van Winkle's mongrel from *The Sketch Book*. Then there, is Dr. John Brown's tale of *Rab and His Friends* reprinted in full.

Dogs of other authors chosen include one of terriers written of by Sir Walter Scott, and Conan Doyle's *Hound of the Baskervilles*. Jack London's Buck in *The Call of the Wild* should not be passed by, nor should Ouida's *Dog of Flanders*.

The most recent is a selection from Albert Payson Terhune's famous stories of collies of today, *Flame*, a story of how Gray Dawn went to the rescue of his master through a forest fire even though he had feared fire from puppyhood. Mr. Terhune himself chose *Flame* as most typical of his stories, but the reviewer feels a more poignant tale is the one where the wedding presents are protected. Gray Dawn, by the way, has a whole series of stories written about him published in book form.

The renaissance of dog literature will be enhanced by this revision, which, as the author says "is intended neither as an anthology nor as a bibliography to its fascinating field. It is a sort of stroll through a literary bench show—a pointing out of outstanding examples which no canine lover can afford to miss.' M. V.

## The House Mother

*The House Mother, by Frank Owen. The Lantern Press, Inc., New York, 1929.*

An air of unreality of persons and of places prevails as one reads *The House Mother*, but if one is not too critical and can forget impossibilities he will enjoy the spirituality which shines out from the House.

Mr. Owen seems to have submerged everything actual in order to have his characters feel they are part of the soil, or quote Tu Fu and Li T'ai-Po—in the farm district of Illinois.

The reader's credulity is rather imposed upon to be told a Chinese cook on that bleak farm in the Middle West "spoke English without even a trace of accent. He pronounced each word carefully and the smooth flow of his language was almost like a caress. He was superbly educated. Perhaps that is why he had not risen any higher in life than a cook."

The author gropes for something, which he does not attain, but merely succeeds in leaving his reader unappeased with the feeling of hidden potentialities. M. V.

## Heroes of the Ice

*Heroes of the Farthest North and Farthest South, by J. Kennedy MacLean. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co.*

"Heroes of the Farthest North and Farthest South" with its cover design of a schooner jammed fast in an arctic ice pack well may catch the eye on these hot Shanghai days. The book is crammed with tales of cold, brave, adventure told with such clearness and realism that the reader catches the thrill of arctic magic, and almost feels the whip of blizzards striving to crush the pioneers of far North and South. J. Kennedy MacLean in this book has brought up to the very present moment an account of arctic and antarctic exploration dating from the days of Eric the Red, 982, in the North through Byrd's flight over the South Pole in 1929. He has added a chronological list of the names, nationalities, and dates of those hardy heroes who, though some of them perished in misery and terrific hardship, were able to transform many of the dark, unknown areas of our globe into authentic maps for geographers, scientists and naturalists. Photographs of many of the explorers, the map of each man's "trail" on his "voyage of discovery", as well as the easy style, vivid word pictures, and quotations, make this book valuable as well as fascinating reading. The contrast shown between the old methods of "digging in" for a two or three year's stay locked in ice, and the modern airplane dashes in which thousands of miles of unkown country can be seen and photographed in twenty-four hours—all of this is a dramatic commentary on the development of the art of exploration. Not only will "grown ups" find "Heroes of the Farthest North and Farthest South" an addition to their libraries of Travel, but adventure-loving youngsters to whom Admunson, Scott, and Byrd are heroes will find it hard to lay down, unfinished, these tales of grit and endurance, of discovery and accomplishment among the desolate ice packs of the lonely Poles. M. H. P.

## More Details of Recent Disorders in Indo-China

Mail advices from Saigon give details of various disturbances in Indo-China at the beginning of the month. At Bahom, about ten miles from Saigon several hundred rebels came into conflict with the police, resulting in one being killed and five wounded. A second group, attacking the Town Hall, was repulsed by reinforcements, and 30 arrests were made.

Between 800 and 900 natives, who marched on Hocmon were met by a District Officer, who unavailingly endeavored to pacify the crowd. A pistol shot was the signal for the assailants to close in on the officer and his escort. Two were killed and seven wounded in the fight which followed. Reinforcements for the official party arrived at a critical moment and saved the situation. Forty arrests were effected.

The headquarters of the District Officer at Duchoa, 30 kilometres from Cholon, was the objective of another attack by a second force of rebels, but the assailants were repulsed by the arrival of the Civil Guard, who had recourse to their firearms. Two were killed and six wounded as the result of this affair.

More than 500 rebels who assembled on a football ground at Vihlong, pretending to stage a football match, were charged by Civil Guards and dispersed. A number were injured. Several who were arrested as being ringleaders, were sentenced the following day by the local Court to terms ranging between three and five years' hard labor.

During a debate in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris June 20 on recent events in Indo-China, M. Varenne, a former Governor of Indo-China and at present a member of the Left Opposition party, urged the appointment of a commission to study necessary measures to be taken in the Colony in a similar manner as England has done in India. He concluded by advocationg for Indo-China an extensive system of reform tending towards autonomy under the aegis of France. He declared, however, that to grant independence to the Colony at the present time would be disastrous.

## Revised Airmail Contract Expected to be Signed Shortly

A revised contract for the carrying of airmails is expected to be signed shortly between the National Government and the American Curtiss interests which have been operating for the past eight months under the name of the China Airways Company, according to reports emanating from official circles during the past week. It is reported that the new company will have a capital of $30,000,000.

The following from the Shanghai Postal Commissioner, which appeared on June 25 indicates that an agreement has been practically reached in the matter: "There will be only one air mail service daily each way between Shanghai and Nanking, mail closing at the Shanghai head post office at 6.30 a.m. for carriage by the Shanghai-Nanking-Hankow airplanes of the China National Aviation Corporation."

The matter of carrying mails along the Yangtsze valley has been up in the air for some time. Several months ago a contract was concluded between the American aviation interests and the Government for the formation of the China National Aviation Corporation with a capital of $10,000,000, to be supplied by the Chinese Government. Shortly afterward the Ministry of Communications formed a competing company.

Upon the resignation a short time ago of Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, as president of the China National Aviation Corporation, Wang Po-chun, Minister of Communications, put forward the proposal that the contract of the Curtiss interests should be cancelled. This was rejected by the State Council and Mr. Wang was instructed to negotiate with the American company for the revision of the contract.

After months of detailed discussions, according to *Reuter*, it has been decided to amalgamate the two aviation companies. The new company will be known as the China National Aviation Corporation with a capital of $30,000,000, 55 per cent. of which will be supplied by the Chinese Government and the remaining 45 per cent. by the American interests. The properties of the former aviation company operated by the Ministry of Communications will be included as part of the capital to be put up by the Chinese Government.


# In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will & Testament of JANET ARTHUR Deceased

Cause No. 3276
Estate No. 713
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JANET ARTHUR, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 7, 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.

J. Hillcoat Arthur
Hangchow, China.

# In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of VERNER GEORGE LYMAN, Deceased

Cause No. 3273
Estate No. 721
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of VERNER GEORGE LYMAN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 7, 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

LILIAN J. LYMAN, Executrix.
261 Bubbling Well Road.

Shanghai, China.
June 3, 1930.

# "ACROSS SHANTUNG"

On The

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## THE KIAO-TSI RAILWAY

(*Also Called Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway*)

**Head Office**

TSINGTAO, CHINA.

An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways.

No. 4

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## The Cable Companies and the Chinese Government

Further conferences were held in Nanking during the past week between representatives of the Chinese Government and the foreign cable companies regarding the settlement of the cable contracts which expire at the end of this year. Although satisfactory headway was claimed to have been made at the meetings, no definite settlement of the questien was arrived at.

On June 19 according to the Nanking correspondent of the *Shun Pao*, leading Chinese daily, a conference for the settlement of telegraphic charges was held between representatives of the Government and the Great Northern and Eastern Extention telegraph companies. Matters regarding transfers and exchanges of messages, either from the cable companies to the Chinese Telegraph Administration or vice versa, were taken up as well as the question of whether the old rate of exchange between the gold franc and Chinese dollar or the present rate should be taken as the fairest basis. The results were said to have been satisfactory. The problem of termination of the cable contracts was also discussed and the cable companies' representatives are reported to have promised to ask instructions from their head offices and assured the Chinese representatives that replies would be forthcoming within two weeks.

A meeting for the revision of the old agreements between the Government and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company (American) were held on June 24. Chwang Chi-hui representing the Government outlined the principle upon which the new agreement should be based in the same manner as in the case of the Great Eastern and Great Northern telegraph companies. The *Sinwanpao* correspondent in Nanking reported that a friendly exchange of opinions took place and representatives of the company promised to forward the results to their head offices. Nothing definite will be done in the matter until receipt of the replies.

## Dr. Wu Lien-teh Reorganizing China's Quarantine Service

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, director of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Bureau, who during the week returned from an investigation of quarantine conditions in South China in company with Dr. C. L. Park of the League of Nations, was interview by the *N. C. D. News* with reference to the Chinese quarantine service. The National Quarantine Service he said, had been placed under the direction of the Ministry of Public Health and he (Dr. Wu) had been asked to reorganize it, with the rank of Director of the National Quarantine Service and Chief Technical Expert to the Ministry.

Dr. Wu stated that one of the first steps was when Shanghai, with its fumigating plant and hospital at Woosung, was taken over. The Bureau is retaining the service of Dr. B. H. S. Aylward, of the Port Health Office at Woosung, and was appointing four Chinese medical officers to assist him. These five doctors will come under Dr. Wu's direction.

"We hope to improve the work as a result of the change," Dr. Wu said, "and then we will take over the northern ports including Newchwang and Antung. After that, we will assume control of the southern ports, such as Canton, Swatow and Amoy, which have close relationships with Singapore, Java and the Philippine Islands through the emigrant traffic, as many as half a million emigrants going to these places every year. When we take over Amoy and Swatow, we propose to establish proper isolation and detention stations for the hygienic care of emigrants for some days before they start out on their journey so as to save them from further inspection and detention upon arrival."

## Successful Negotiation of New Sino-Turkish Treaty

Advices from Nanking state that the final conferences between Fuad Bey, the Turkish Charge d'affaires and the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the new Sino-Turkish treaties, based on equality and reciprocity, took place June 23. The entire text of the treaties was agreed on and now the Turkish Charge d'affaires will submit them to his Government for approval. It is also stated that the Turkish government has decided to establish a Legation at Nanking, and it is stated that the matter of securing a building will be gone into by the Turkish Charge d'affaires on the occasion of his next visit to Nanking.

## Chinese Opposition to the Sale of the Telephone Company

Chinese opposition to the sale of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company to foreign interests continued on the eve of the shareholders meeting called to vote on the purchase of the company by the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. However, in the face of this opposition officials of the Telephone Compay and the I. T. and T. were confident that the shareholders would pass the motion without a great deal of opposition.

The Ministry of Communications played a trump card on June 25 when, according to a *Kuo Wen* report from Nanking, the Ministry urged that all Chinese shareholders in the Telephone Company be called upon to oppose the proposed sale and support the Government in its acquisition of this important public utility. The Ministry dispatched a telegram to this effect to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of Shanghai and various civic leaders.

The telegram pointed out that the proposed sale, if effected, would not only impair the interests of telephone users, but would also prove seriously derogatory to the national rights of China in view of the decision of the Settlement authorities to grant a 40-year franchise.

According to the present plan of the Ministry, the telegram states, after the company would be taken over shares held by Chinese would be redeemed either with cash according to the current market rate or exchanged for new shares which would constitute "business" shares. Shares held by foreigners would be bought back by the Government at the current market rate.

The telegram further stated that the new tariff would be fixed only at such a rate as would be necessary for the maintenance of the enterprise and at the same time assure a reasonable margin of profit to the private shareholders. Promotion of the interests of telephone subscribers as a whole, and not pecuniary gain, would be the primary aim of the Government.

Replying to the Ministry, the Chinese Ratepayers' Association assured the Ministry of its readiness to use every measure within its power to facilitate the realization of the Government's plan. The telegram also suggested that the right to approve the sale of the company and to grant the franchise (which is now supposed to rest with the Settlement authorities) be declared taken over by the Ministry so that even if the shareholders should decide upon the sale of the company to a foreign corporation, the Ministry would still be able to veto and disapprove the decision of the shareholders. It further suggested that the detailed measures for the acquisition of the company which have been formulated by the Ministry be made public.

A manifesto voicing strong opposition to the proposed sale of the Telephone Company to a foreign company has also been issued by the General Labor' Union in Shanghai. The manifesto urged all Chinese shareholders to vote against the proposed sale.

## Death of Sidney Partridge, Former Chinese Missionary

News was received in Shanghai during the week of the death at Kansas City, Mo., at the age of 72, of the Rev. Sidney Catlin Partridge, Bishop of Westminster, in said city, The deceased came out to Shanghai as a missionary and taught at St. John's Univesity between 1884-87. He also was chaplain of St. Mary's Hall, Shanghai; rector of Boone School and a missionary at Wu-chang between 1887-99. He also did missionary work in Japan, prior to returning to Missouri in 1911.


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# POSTAL NOTIFICATION.

## Increase in Postal Tariff.

From 1st day 7th month 19th year of Chung-hua Min-kuo (1st July, 1930), the rates of postage on mail matter and parcels for foreign countries (excepting Japan, Korea, Leased Territory of Kwantung, Liukungtao, Macao and Taiwan), will be increased by 50%. Registration and express fees remain unaltered.

Further particulars may be had on application at any Shanghai post office, and a new Tariff of Postage is being printed.

Chan Yung-ch'ang. Co-Commissioner. W. W. Ritchie. Commissioner.

Post Office,
Shanghai, 24th June, 1930.



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# The Crisis in the Customs at Tientsin

Very little headway was made during the week in settling the Tientsin Customs crisis which was brought to a head on June 16 when Lenox Simpson (Putnam Weale), number one propagandist for Yen Hsi-shan, armed with a commission from the Shansi warlord, walked into Customs House, took charge in the name of General Yen and set himself up as Commissioner of Customs. Concurrently he was to hold the title of adviser to the grand headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief. As a result of the action Col. Hayley Bell, appointee of the National Government, announced that the Customs would be suspended, causing a deadlock which has practically made Tientsin a dead port.

Just what will be the outcome of the wrangle is still a matter of conjecture. Both sides have issued strongly-worded statements which have thus far led to nothing definite. In the meantime Mr. Simpson has gone ahead and started organizing a skeleton staff, which he claims he will have working within a short time.

There were several reports from Peiping to the effect that the Consular Body might carry on the work of the Customs with the aid of the shipping firms and customs brokers. Both the Japanese and British representatives were said to have been in favor of such procedure while the American and French Consuls were reported to have expressed their opposition.

### Recognition of Simpson Regime

A *Reuter* dispatch from Tientsin on June 23 stated that the Consular Body, at a further meeting, had decided to recommend to the respective Legations recognition of the Tientsin Customs as a fait accompli. A *Rengo* message from Peiping on June 24 stated that at a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps, representatives of the Powers were generally of the opinion that the Powers should use their good offices for both the Nanking Government and the Shansi Coalition, suggesting, in the event of charging Customs duties by each faction, that Article 20 of the Anglo-Chinese Tariff Agreement should be applied to the levy of duties.

The decision of the Consular Body came following a statement from Dr. C. T. Wang, Nanking Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he said that the Government would handle the matter as a purely domestic one since China had been granted Customs autonomy. In the same interview, according to a *Reuter* correspondent in Nanking, Dr. Wang said that the National Government had decided to close the port and station warships at Taku to examine all ships entering and leaving Tientsin. All dues would be collected at Tsingtao and Dairen. Dr. Wang further stated that strong representations would be made to the British Government regarding Mr. Simpson.

According to a report in the *Sinwanpao*, Chinese daily at Shanghai, on June 24, M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, sent a telegram to Tokyo asking for instructions and reporting on the collection of Customs revenues by the Japanese Consul-General in Tientsin as far as Japanese-owned vessels were concerned. Tokyo replied that such procedure should be stopped immediately pending further investigation.

### Tokyo May Act

A Tokyo dispatch on June 21, according to *Rengo*, stated that the Foreign Office had practically decided to lodge a protest with the Shansi faction against the disruption of Japanese trade in Tientsin by carrying out the forcible seizure of the local Customs House as well as disorganizing the Chinese Customs, thereby endangering the security of foreign loans, including Japanese loans. If on the other hand, the dispatch continues, Nanking resorted to too drastic steps which might threathen the legitimate trade and commerce of Japan, the Tokyo Government would feel it necessary to call the attention of of the Nanking Government to it.

A *Rengo* disspatch of June 23 from Nanking stated that the Nanking Government had requested Chang Hsueh-liang to mobilize his fleet off Taku to prevent smuggling, but that it seemed doubtful as to whether the Manchurian warlord would comply. The same message stated that F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, had asked Nanking to place the Customs outside political entanglements.

In a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking on the same date, C. T. Wang is quoted as saying that Yen Hsi-shan would not have dared to seize the Customs unless Lenox Simpson had instigated it. He declared that Mr. Simpson's usurpation of the Customs constituted "aiding and abetting in rebellion." Continuing, he said that Gen Yen was already disillusioned as trade had been diverted to other ports. He expressed confidence that, inasmuch as Great Britain had officially recognized the National Government, it would not allow one of its nationals to participate in a rebellion against Nanking.

### "A Person Named Simpson"

Answering a question in the House of Commons on June 23, Foreign Secretary Arthur Henderson, according to a *Reuter* dispatch, recited events in China, including the closing of the Customs House at Tientsin, where he said "a person named Simpson" had taken charge on behalf of the Shansi faction. He added that in spite of the unsettled state of the country negotiations about extraterritoriality would continue.

The Peiping correspondent of the *Shun Pao*, Chinese daily at Shanghai, reported on June 24 that the British Attache there had stated with regard to the Nanking Government's note asking for the deportation of Lenox Simpson that the British Minister had not reached any decision and would adhere to the traditional policy of holding aloof from internal strife. The same paper reports that Mr. Simpson is still filling vacant posts with ex-Customs men and that many applications have been received from Shanghai. The Shansi Commissioner declared that his greatest difficulty lies in the attempt of Nanking to double-levy Customs dues on goods destined for Tientsin and he has therefore wired Yen Hsi-shan for instructions.

### Methods Slipshod

According to a *Reuter* dispatch from Tientsin on June 23, the Customs under Mr. Simpson were apparently working at full blast, but the methods were slipshod. Mr. Simpsom declared that "the worst is over" and that he would soon have command of an efficient staff, including a number of German ex-Customs officials who were dismissed purely because of political reasons. Good pay and other inducements were being offered to the applicants, who were called "emergency officers." At the same time the former staff continued to follow the instructions of Col. Hayley Bell.

The Commissioner of Customs at Tsingtao on June 23 issued a set of regulations providing for the levying of Customs dues on goods destined for Tientsin during the closure of the Customs' House, in which he declared all papers issued after June 16 as void. In view of the complicated situation many merchants are cancelling shipments to Tientsin, it is reported.

## Narcotics Destined for Far E Seized in France

A *Reuter* message from Paris, June 23, st ated that a ton of narcotics, valued at £30,000 had been seized by the Customs at Marseilles. The drugs were concealed in cases which had been landed by an Italian steamer from Turkey, some of them having been placed aboard the vessel for shipment to the Far East. The seizure was made as the result of information received in Paris to the effect that an international organization proposed to send a cargo of cocaine, heroin and morphine from Stamboul to Marseilles, to be transhipped from there for Saigon and Shanghai.

Following the discovery and confiscation of nearly 400 lb. of cocaine on a steamer at Bordeaux, the police at Marseilles searched one British and one Italian steamer arriving there from Constantinople, when as much as 1,000 kilograms of morpine, heroine and cocaine consigned partly to South Africa and partly to China and Indo-China were found and confiscated.

## American Sailors Paid in American Gold Dollars

Owlng to the fluctuating exchange, the U. S. Naval authorities on the China coast decided this month upon the policy of paying the American forces with actual American Gold paper currency, most of the notes being in denominations of $5. The result was that Chinese exchange shops in Shanghai and elsewhere along the China coast did a land-office business shortly after the men received their salaries. Owing to the competition of the exchange shops, it was stated that most of the American sailore were able to obtain practically $4 Chinese dollars for each $1 of American currency.

# Arrest of Samuel Chang

Samuel H. Chang, (Chang Hsiao-sheng), assistant manager of the official *Kuo Min* news agency of Shanghai, was arrested on Thursday, June 19, by military officials connected with the local Public Safety Bureau and is being held in the military prison at Lunghwa. While there has been no official statement regarding the cause of Mr. Chang's arrest, it was reported that the local military officials suspected that he had some connections with the Kuominchun. Mr. Chang was arrested while dining in company with some employes of the Ministry of Finance, in a Chinese restaurant located off North Szechuen road. While all members of the party were taken to Lunghwa for interrogation, it is reported that all have been released with the exception of Mr. Chang.

Mr. Chang is a graduate of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, and returned to China in 1925. After teaching at Soochow University for a year he joined the staff of the *North China Star*, American paper at Tientsin. Later he came to Shanghai where he was connected with the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, later resigning that position to join the *Kuo Min* news agency. When Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang was connected with the National Government, Mr. Chang was, for a time, associated with Y. L. Tong, a member of the Kuominchun, who occupied the position of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, but according to report, Mr. Chang has had no connection with the Kuominchun since that organization withdrew from the National Government.

Several months ago Mr. Chang completed a manuscript dealing with the history of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist movement, which is now in the hands of an American publisher. Mr. Chang's brother, Su -Lee Chang, who has also been a student at Haverford College, is now connected with the World Peace Foundation of Boston.

Mrs. Samuel Chang, whose maiden name was Ruth King, is an American citizen, being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. King of Salt Lake City, Utah. Her father died two years ago, but her mother, one sister and three brothers are still living in Salt Lake City, where one brother Walter King is a member of the staff of the Salt Lake *Tribune*. Mrs. Chang is a graduate of the University of Utah, and holds medical degrees from Rush Medical College, University of Chicago, and Women's Medical College of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Chang have a son eighteen months old.

Several of Mr. Chang's foreign and Chinese friends in newspaper work in Shanghai have petitioned the National Government for his early release and have attested to their belief that he has had no connection with the enemies of the National Government.

The military authorities at Lunghwa on Wednesday, June 25, refused Mrs. Chang permission to visit her husband in the military prison.

On Thursday, June 26, the Chinese Newspaper Association of Shanghai made public a resolution protesting against Mr. Chang's arrest and continued incarceration without trial or statement of charges against him.

## Much Interest Shown in Chinese Section at Liege Exhibition

According to a cablegram received in Nanking from the Chinese Legation at Brussels, the Chinese section at the Liege Exhibition is attracting much attention. Numerous visitors, including representatives of the Belgian Government, attended the formal opening, which was followed by a sumptuous banquet of Chinese delicacies. Dr. Chu Min-yee, the Chinese delegate, presided at the dinner and Belgian notables toasted the prosperity of China and the health of President Chiang Kai-shek.

## Nanking Women Send Food and Clothing to Women at Front

A *Reuter* telegram from Nanking stated that a large quantiy of food, clothing and other comforts have been sent to the front for the soldiers as well as the wounded in the hospitals by a committee headed by Mesdames Chiang Kai-shek, H. H. Kung, C. T. Wang, T. V. Soong, Sun Fo and other prominent ladies at the National Capital. Since November last more than two hundred thousand dollars worth of similar articles have been sent to the front by this Committee. The actual work of distribution was carried out by the Officers' Moral Welfare Endeavor Association under the direction of Col. J. L. Huang. A recent shipment consisted of 20,000 suits of clothes, 150,000 tins of canned meat and salt vegetables, 60,000 bottles of cholera prevention medicine, 30,000 tins of sweetmeats, 200,000 towels and 20,000 cakes of soap.

# Simon Commission's Recommendations for India

The principal event in connection with India during the week has been the issuing of the second volume of the report of the Indian Statutory Commission, presided over by Sir John Simon. The Commission was appointed two and a half years ago by the House of Commons to investigate questions relating to the extension of self-government in India. The members of the Commission went to India twice and travelled over 21,000 miles in the country. The report comprises two volumes. The first volume, which was issued on June 9, gave a survey of conditions in India and dealt generally with the problems which had to be faced. The second volume, now published, gives the unanimous recommendations of the Commission, which are generally to the following effect:

It says that the ultimate constitution of India must be a federal constitution; the adjustment of provincial boundaries should be examined by a Commission; maximum provincial autonomy should be established; Burma should be governed independently of the Viceroy and have direct contact with London; provincial legislatures should be based upon a wider franchise with a substantial increase in the women's vote; of the two houses of the Central Legislature the Council of State should remain as at present and the Legislative Assembly should be reconstituted as a Federal Assembly chosen mainly by the Provincial Legislature on the proportional system; the Viceroy's Council should be appointed by the Viceroy who remains the actual head of the Government; the British Parliament should remain responsible for future decisions; India's defence must become an Imperial responsibility discharged by the Viceroy advised by the Commander-in-Chief in India; ample powers must be reserved to protect the country from an administrative breakdown; a Council for Greater India should be created for organized consultation between British India and the Indian States; the Indian Civil Service and Indian Police Service must remain as All-India Services recruited by the Secretary of State; The new Constitution should be self-contained in the matter of its own development; constitutional changes should be concerned with future development when All-India and not merely British India takes her place in the Empire.

### Sympathy for India from Nanking

*Ghadar Dhandora* (the "Declaration of Revolution Biweekly") published by the Indian Section of the Far Eastern Oppressed Peoples Association, at 12 An Ren Kai, Nanking, publishes in its issue for June, 15, pictures of some of the victims of recent disturbances in India. It publishes statistics of imports from Great Britain and Ireland under the caption, "British Loot in India,"

## U. S. Legation Not to Come to Shanghai for the Present

According to the *United Press*, the U. S. Government, for the time being at least, has decided not to take any action on the recommendation recently made by Nelson T. Johnson, U. S. Minister to China, that the U. S. Legation at Peiping, be removed to Shanghai and also that the Marine Guard at Peiping should be withdrawn. Minister Johnson, who retnrned to Shanghai from Nanking during the week, declined to comment on the matter other than to say that so far as he knew the matter was still under consideration at Washington.

Minister Johnson's recommendation has been interpreted by some of the Chinese newspapers as indicating support of the National Governmerft. Charles J. Fox, editor of the *North China Star*, however, asks: "Will not the Nanking government resent the idea of setting up Legations in a city that never has been, and has never made any claim to be, the capital of China?"

The *United Press* quotes Americans in North China as saying that Minister Johnson feels that China must pass through a period of political disturbance, in which no single governmont will be predominant, and that during such a period, Shanghai will be the most coveted place from which to keep in touch with all factions. Later, when a strong central government finally has been established, and has definitely fixed upon a capital, then the Legation can be removed from Shanghai to the capital.

American military officers feel that chaos is worse in China to-day than at any time since the Boxer uprising, when the Legation Guard was first established. They feel that it would be shortsighted to withdraw the Guard at such a time. The argument that a great saving would be effected by withdrawal of the Guard is declared by them to be specious.

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時事新報因編制新穎深得閱者歡迎

標題醒目……故時間經濟
提綱挈領……故腦力經濟
報價低廉……故費用經濟


# From the Chinese Press

*News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.*

*Thursday, June 19.*—Two more bombing planes from America landed at Nanking for military use.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that drastic measures will be taken to curb the spread of rumors in the interests of the rebel factions by foreign newspaper correspondents.—The Finance department of Chekiang province announces a one-fourth reduction in the silk tax to alleviate the stringent condition of the native silk industry.—Delegates to the Mongolian conference visit Hangchow.

*Friday, June 20*—The Judicial Yuan starts preparations for the construction of a reformatory for Kiangsu province.—Mo Teh-hui reports from Moscow that the Sino-Soviet Conference is still deadlocked.—Another attempt of the Northern forces to cross the Yellow River is frustrated.—The Ministry of Finance instructs that strict vigilance be taken in the detection and arrest of salt smugglers along the Kiangsu coast.—A report from Vancouver, Canada announce that a trade delegation to study market possibilities in the Far East has been appointed and will leave for China shortly.

*Saturday, June 21*—The German industrial delegation which has been in China for some three months leaves Harbin for Berlin via the Trans-Siberian Railway.—Chiang Kai-shek announces that he will assume full responsibility for foreigners in Tsinan as well as other places under his control.—The Liaoning provincial government announces that work on the proposed railway from Shenyang to Jehol will start in August and is expected to cost $15,000,000.

*Sunday, June 22*—The Nanking Government appoints Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Forces.—Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, receives a cordial farewell message from the German industrial mission.—The Examination Yuan adopts regulations governing competitive examinations for selecting diplomatic and consular officers.—The department of reconstruction draws up a scheme for the development of the fishing industry in Chekiang.

*Monday, June 23*—A Nanking report declares that the Ministry of Interior is contemplating the conversion of idolatrous temples into schools and orphanages.—The revised contract between the China National Aviation Corp. and China Airways Co. agreed upon.—A Changsha message states that the main units of the Ironsides are being hemmed in on all sides.

*Tuesday, June 24.*—Plans for the construction of a modern water reservoir at Nanking to improve the city's water supply are drafted by the Municipal government.—Provincial governments instructed to maintain stricter vigilance for reactionary literature.—Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, entrusted with complete charge of the Hunan campaign and command of the Hunan, Hupeh, Kwangtung and Kiangsi units.—Negotiations regarding the Sino-Turkish Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation are concluded.

*Wednesday, June 25.*—The Central Party Headquarters announces that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's book on "Three People's Principles" has been translated into Japanese.—Matters relating to epidemic diseases in Shanghai harbor transferred fron the Customs to the Ministry of Public Health.—In order to promote the development of private electrical enterprises the National Reconstruction Commission issues a circular that all such enterprises are to be exempt from taxation.


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# The Threatened Invasion of Wuhan by the Ironsides

BY C. T. LIANG.

For the second time during the past two months Wuhan barely saved herself from a "barbarian invasion." The first threatened invasion happened in May last when the Communist bands of Peng Huai-teh and Ho Lung closed in upon Wuhan from Han-chuan, along the Han River, Sintih, along the Yangtsze River, and Tayeh, in eastern Hupeh. Fortunately this was forestalled in time. The second invasion loomed large upon the horizon after the occupation of Changsha by the combined Kuangsi and Ironsides forces and wellnigh became a reality. Within the limits of a fortnight, the Hupeh people learned, to their horror, of the approach of the Anti-Chiang army from Kuangsi and, with an equal measure of relief of its retirement from Changsha and in between there was a real panic prevailing in Wuhan.

The facts of the case appear to be thus. After reaching an agreement with the Kuangtung army, the Southern Coalition army of Li Chung-jen, Chang Fai-kuei and Tang Sen-min headed for the fertile Yangtsze valley. The military authorities in both Nanking and Hankow were perhaps forewarned of its coming, but the rapid rate of progress of the southern desperadoes seemed to have surprised the authorities and threw their plan out of gearl thereby necessitating an instant evacuation of Centra, Hunan including Changsha to avoid extinction. For a time, the local populace looked upon the evacuation of the Government forces as an admission of defeat.

The popular conjecture, however, proved to be wrong as later events tend to show. By means of evacuation the Government was only trying to save part of its forces from immediate destruction and to gain time to move its troops into position. In a week, the Nanking reinforcements came and the forces under Generals Lu Tih-ping, Ho Chien, Hsia Tao-yin and others arrived at their respectively assigned posts. In the middle of the month, attack was ordered and the Southern Coalition Army caught in the grip of the encircling Government forces, was compelled to retire and to extricate itself from the overwhelming danger. This explains the easy reoccupation of Changsha by General Ho Chien's troops.

On the other hand, the Southern Coalition Army apparently had no intention to invest itself in Wuhan, for the main portion of it did not stop in Changsha for long and moved soon into Kiangsi, leaving Changsha to the care of Tang Sen-min. At present, this army must be either fighting General Lu Tih-ping to divest him of Kiukiang or passing by way of Nanchang to Hangchow to threaten the Government base in Nanking from the rear. Anyway Wuhan is for the moment past all dangers of invasion from the south.

Hand in hand with the turning for the better in the Hunan situation where General Ho Yiu-ching has recntly gone to take personal direction of military operations, the situation in the north, especially up the Ping-Han line, is growing daily tenser. Although official reports still paint rosy pictures of the victorious march of the Government forces, all along the line, the Kuominchun troops from Hsuching had already retaken Leiho in their new offensive. In the Siangfan region, the Northwestern Army is advancing too. Tsinan is already between the pincers of Shih Yiu-shan and Fu Tso-yi's troops and may be expected to fall into enemy hands any minute. Therefore, everything now depends on the renewed offensive by the Government forces on the Lunghai front where the Government is dispatching several more divisions in reinforcement. Only last night, an unconfirmed report to the effect that General Chang Hsueh-liang of Manchuria circularized a telegram calling upon General Chiang to resign was being circulated in the city. Whether this is true or not, the next few days will tell in harsh facts.

Hankow, June 22, 1930.

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## National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

June 26, 1930.

| SECURITY | RATE & DATE DUE | Price | Approx Yield% |
|---|---|---|---|
| The National City Bank of New York | Stock | 129 | — |
| Argentine Government | 6 % May 1, 1960 | 96½ | 6.11 |
| U. S. of Brazil | 6½% Oct. 15, 1957 | 82 | 8.16 |
| Canadian National Railway Co. | 5 % Oct. 1, 1969 | 103 | 4.83 |
| Chicago Rapid Transit Co. | 6½% July 1, 1944 | 92 | 7.43 |
| Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.) | 7½% Sept. 1, 1949 | 97 | 7.81 |
| Cuba Northern Rwy. | 5½% June 1, 1942 | 60 | — |
| German Central Bank for Agriculture | 6 % Oct. 15, 1960 | 84½ | 7.28 |
| Kingdom of Italy | 7 % Dec. 1, 1951 | 98¼ | 7.16 |
| Japanese Government | 6½% Feb. 1, 1954 | 104 | 6.18 |
| Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv. | 6 % July 1, 1954 | 82 | 7.65 |
| National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs. | 6 % Sept. 1, 1959 | 90 | 6.79 |
| Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp. | 5½% Nov. 1, 1957 | 92½ | 6.06 |
| Northern Ohio Power & Light, Co. | 6½% Jan. 1, 1941 | 100 | 6.50 |
| Paris-Lyons-Med. R.R. Co. | 6 % Aug. 15, 1958 | 103¼ | 5.73 |
| Republic of Peru | 6 % Dec. 1, 1960 | 72 | 8.62 |
| Savoy Plaza Corp. | 5½% Feb. 1, 1938 | 89 | 7.34 |
| State of Tennessee Central Rwy. | 6 % April 1, 1947 | 96½ | 6.34 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining Co. | Common Stock | 45⅝ | — |
| Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. | Common Stock | 100¾ | — |
| Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock & | Common Stock | 93 per unit | |
| Belgian National way. Peptg. Pfd. Stock | 6 % (Amn. Shares) | 80½ | 7.45 |
| Cannon Mills Co. | Common Stock | 20¼ | — |
| General Italian Edison Electric Corp. | Common (Amn. Shares) | 35½ | — |
| General Mills, Inc. | Common Stock | 41⅛ | — |
| General Motor Corp. | Common Stock | 40⅜ | — |
| Pennsylvania Railroad Co. | Common Stock | 70⅜ | — |
| Standard Oil Co. of New York | Common Stock | 30¼ | — |
| United Aircraft & Transport Corp. | Common Stock | 49 | — |
| United States Steel Corp. | Common Stock | 155¼ | — |
| American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., $6 Cum. Pfd. Stock | | 98½ | 6.09 |
| Republic of Finland | 6½% Sept. 1, 1956 | 98 | 6.66 |
| Republic of Chile Ext. Loan S. F. G. B. | 6 % Mar. 1, 1962 | 89½ | 6.81 |
| State of Sao Paulo | 7 % Oct. 1, 1940 | 90¼ | 8.46 |
| Container Corp. of America | 6 % June 15. 1946 | 94 | 6.61 |
| Union Gulf Corporation Collateral Trust | 5 % July 1, 1950 | 99 | 5.08 |

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republic of China Gold Loan | 5 % 1925 | 64 | — |
| Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped | 5 % 1913-60 | 61 | — |
| Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped | 5 % 1913-60 | 59 | — |
| Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan) | 5 % 1912 | 40 | — |
| Shanghai Nanking Railway | 5 % 1904/08 | 52¼ | — |
| Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway | 5 % 1908/38 | 70 | — |
| Hukuang Railway | 5 % 1911/1951 | 27¾ | — |
| Tientsin Pukow Railway | 5 % 1908/06 | 25 | — |

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

## Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 25th June, 1930.

The past week has not witnessed the same irregularities and excitements that previous ones have experienced. There has been a gradual decline in Silver and Exchange, and new low records reached.

A circumstance of great local interest has been the closure of the Tientsin Customs Administration by the Nanking Government, which now functions under the Orders of the Northern Authorities, and which seems likely to cause some difficult problems both now and in the future.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London on the 19th inst. was 1/5 1/2d., raised to 1/5 3/4d. on the 20th, lowered on the 23rd to 1/5 5/8d., raised to 1/5 5/8d. yesterday and to-day is 1/5 1/2d.

Rates on the 19th inst. were firm at the opening, with T/T on London and New York at 1/5 7/8d. and G. $36 3/8, Yen 136, Yen cross rate 49 1/2, speculative selling caused an improvement at the close to 1/6 1/8d. and 36 3/4, with Yen at 134. Gold Bars rose and fell between 606 and 595. On the 20th inst. with very little business, rates just fell off slightly to 1/6d. and 36 3/8, export paper being fixed by arrangement with cover at corresponding prices. On the 21st int. towards the close a marked weakness prevailed, and the best obtainable was 1/5 3/4d. and G. $35 1/8 and Yen 138, the Gold Bar touching 615 and closing at 612.50. On Monday, low rates for silver came in, and the market opened at 1/5 5/8d. and G. $35 1/8. Later speculators wishing to sell and finding no buyers rates improved to 1/5 5/8d. and G. $36 3/8, the Gold Bar closing at 610.50. Yesterday was a very quiet day and prices hardly varied from these levels, until turning easy in the afternoon to 1/5 3/4d. and G. $35 3/8 wtih the Gold Bar at 618.80.

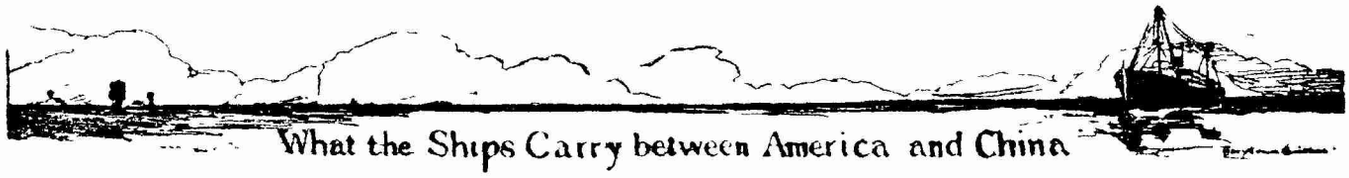
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls 110,481,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,376,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 158,610,000 a decrease of $ 2,180,000
Estimated value Tls.224,680,000 as against Tls.181,087,000 held at this time last year.

| | Average rates for May | Thursday June 19 | Friday June 20 | Saturday June 21 | Monday June 23 | Tuesday June 24 | Wed. June 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank's selling rates | | *opening* *closing* | *opening* *closing* | *opening* *closing* | *opening* *closing* | *opening* *closing* | *opening* *closing* |
| T/T on London | 1/9 866 | 1/5 1/2 | 1/5 1/4 | 1/5 3/4 | 1/5 3/8 | 1/5 5/8 | 1/5 1/2 |
| D/Dfts ,, | — | 1/5 1/2 | 1/5 3/4 | 1/5 3/4 | 1/5 3/8 | 1/5 5/8 | 1/5 1/2 |
| 4 m/s ,, | — | 1/5 11/16 | 1/5 15/16 | 1/5 15/16 | 1/5 0/16 | 1/5 13/16 | 1/5 11/16 |
| T/T India | 122,435 | 98 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 98 | 98 |
| T/T France | 1,128,630 | 902 | 915 | 915 | 896 | 908 | 902 |
| T/T On N.Y. | 44,255 | 35 3/8 | 35 7/8 | 35 7/8 | 35 1/8 | 35 5/8 | 35 3/8 |
| Demand | | 35 3/8 | 35 7/8 | 35 7/8 | 35 1/8 | 35 5/8 | 35 3/8 |
| T/T Hamburg R. M. | | 148 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 149 1/2 | 148 1/2 |
| T/T H'kong | 80.500 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 1/2 | 86 |
| T/T Japan | 111.787 | 139 1/2 | 137 3/4 | 137 3/4 | 140 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 139 1/2 |
| T/T Batavia | 109.991 | 88 | 89 1/4 | 89 1/4 | 87 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 |
| T/T Straits | 127.361 | 159 | 156 3/4 | 156 3/4 | 160 | 157 3/4 | 158 1/4 |
| Bk's buying rates | | | | | | | |
| 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A | 1/10.829 | 1/6 1/2 | 1/6 3/4 | 1/6 3/4 | 1/6 5/8 | 1/7 3/8 | 1/6 1/2 |
| 4 m/s ,, D/P | — | 1/6 5/8 | 1/6 7/8 | 1/6 7/8 | 1/6 3/4 | 1/7 1/4 | 1/6 5/8 |
| 6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A | 1/11.079 | 1/6 3/4 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/6 7/8 | 1/7 3/8 | 1/6 3/4 |
| 4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P | 1,199.852 | 960 | 980 | 980 | 965 | 970 | 960 |
| 4 m/s N.Y.Lc. | 46.111 | 36 3/4 | 37 3/4 | 38 | 37 3/4 | 38 1/4 | 37 3/4 |
| 4 m/s ,, Doc. | — | 37 1/4 | 38 1/4 | 38 1/2 | 38 1/4 | 38 3/4 | 38 1/4 |

| †Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. | June 19 | June 20 | June 21 | June 23 | June 24 | June 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bullion. | | | | | | |
| *London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence | 15 1/16 | 15 13/16 | 15 15/16 | 15 1/2 | 15 5/8 | 15 7/16 |
| **New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure) | G.$.34 | G.$ 34 1/8 | G.$ 33 3/4 | G.$.33 1/4 | G.$.33 5/8 | G.$.33 3/8 |
| Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch) | Tls. 595.50 | Tls. 604.40 | Tls 612.5 | Tls. 608.00 | Tls 618.8 | Tls. 618.00 |
| Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch) | 110.8 | 110.00 | 110.90 | 110.80 | 110.90 | 110.80 |
| Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100 | 72.10 | 72.1125 | 72.2625 | 72 375 | 72.3625 | 72.2875 |
| Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money) | 1 1/2% | 1 1/2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| *Closing Price in London for Previous day | | | | | | |
| **Closing Price in New York for Previous day ... | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England rate of discount | 3% | London on Paris | T/T 121.77 |
| Bank of France rate of discount | 2½% | New York on London | T/T 486 3/32 |
| London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s | 2 1/16% | Bombay on London | T/T 1/5 13/16 |
| ,, 4 ,, | 2 1/16% | Hongkong on London | T/T 1/3 |
| ,, 6 ,, | 2 1/16% | Kobe on London | T/T 2/03 1/8 |



# What the Ships Carry between America and China

## Return of the Shanghai Customs

*Pls—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.*

**TSUKUBA MARU, Apr. 24.**
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | Bls.150 Pls. | 528 |

**ASAMA MARU, May 3.**
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: | | |
| White, Soochow | Bls. 30 Pls | 30.85 |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White | Bls.200 ,, | 199.03 |
| Yellow, Chungking, etc | Bls. 25 ,, | 25.14 |
| Silk, Waste, Refuse: | | |
| Antung, etc. | B's. 46 ,, | 156.94 |
| Silk Piece Goods | ,, | 3.35 |
| Tea, Black, Congou, Hankow | ,, | 51 |
| Brassware | ,, | 12 |
| Cotton Yarn, Waste | ,, | 96 |
| Feathers, Duck | ,, | 119 |
| Hair, Human | ,, | 167 |
| Tallow, Vegetable | ,, | 1,672 |
| Eggs, Fresh | Pcs | 49,200 |
| Treasure: | | |
| Gold Bars | Hk.Tls. | 356,149 |

**MALAYAN PRINCE, May 5.**
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
To U. S. of America

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antimony, Regulus | Pls. | 420 |
| Antimony, Crude | ,, | 840 |
| Antimony, Oxide | ,, | 168 |
| Egg Albumen, Dried | ,, | 91 |
| Feathers, Duck | ,, | 98 |
| Wool, Sheep's | ,, | 247 |
| Oil, Wood | ,, | 7,420 |
| Tungsten Ore | ,, | 3 6 |
| Skins, Goat, Untanned | ,, | 160 |
| Skins, Doe, ,, | Pcs. | 10,000 |

**GOLDEN STAR, May 6.**
(Agents: States S.S. Co.)
To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, S'hai | Bls.245 Pls | 241.12 |
| Yellow, T'tao | Bls. 26 ,, | 25.65 |
| Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions: | | |
| Shanghai | Bls. 25 Pls | 24.60 |
| Bristles | ,, | 142 |
| Cotton Rags | ,, | 1,661 |
| Egg Albumen, Dired | ,, | 75 |
| Feathers, Duck | ,, | 19 |
| Seed, Sesamum | ,, | 1,950 |
| Skins, Goat, Un anned | ,, | 92 |
| Tallow, Vegetable | ,, | 5,457 |

**PRESIDENT PIERCE May 15.**
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, S'hai | Bls.100 Pls | 98.96 |
| Yellow, ,, | Bls. 9 ,, | 8.39 |
| ,, Tsingtao | Bls. 10 ,, | 9.44 |
| Silk, Piece Goods | ,, | 1.13 |
| Silk Pongees, Honan | ,, | 23.07 |
| Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang | ,, | 20 |
| Tea, Scented, Shanghai | ,, | 4 |
| Egg Yolk, Dried | ,, | 255 |
| Egg Albumen, Dried | ,, | 57 |
| Feathers, Duck | ,, | 67 |
| Oil, Wood | ,, | 18,524 |
| Walnuts, Kernels | ,, | 202 |

**GOLDEN WALL, May 24.**
(Agents: States S S Co.)
To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, S'hai | Bls.125 Pls. | 124.00 |
| Yellow, Chefoo | Bls. 27 ,, | 27.00 |
| Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: | | |
| White, Soochow | Bls. 50 ,, | 51.75 |
| Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions: | | |
| Shanghai | Bls. 10 Pls. | 9.90 |
| Bristles, Assorted | ,, | 209 |
| Feather, Duck | ,, | 100 |
| Seed, Sesamum | ,, | 12,564 |

## Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Weak — Business Done 2,865,950 — June 25.

| 1929-1930 High | 1929-1930 Low | STOCK | June 23 | June24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37⅜ | 20 | Adams Express | 24½ | 23 |
| 184½ | 86 | American Can | 116 | 110¼ |
| 199¼ | 50 | American &Foreign Power | 64⅝ | 60⅜ |
| 144⅝ | 60 | American Rolling Mill | 54 | 52 |
| 130¼ | 62 | American Smelting | 56 | 53¾ |
| 310¼ | 193¼ | American Tel. & Tel. | 208½ | 203¼ |
| 246¼ | 160 | American Tobacco "B" | 223½ | 220¼ |
| 199 | 50 | American Water Works | 86⅜ | 80 |
| 140 | 67¼ | Anaconda Copper | 49 | 46¼ |
| 77⅞ | 30 | Atlantic Refining | 34⅞ | 33⅜ |
| 145⅛ | 105 | Baltimore & Ohio | 102¼ | 98⅜ |
| 140¾ | 78¼ | Bethlehem Steel | 79¾ | 76 |
| 86⅞ | 26 | Borg Warner | 26¼ | 26 |
| 61⅛ | 25 | Calumet & Helca | 14⅞ | 14¾ |
| 296⅞ | 186 | Canadian Pacific Railway | 191 | 188½ |
| 192 | 62⅛ | Chesapeake Corporation | 54 | 53¼ |
| 125⅛ | 101 | Chicago Rock Island | 101 | 98⅞ |
| 135 | 26 | Chrysler | 26 | 25⅛ |
| 68⅛ | 20 | Cities Service, Common | 27½ | 26¾ |
| 140 | 62 | Columbia Gas & Electric | 63 | 60⅛ |
| 88¾ | 16⅛ | Columbia Graphaphone | 19 | 18⅜ |
| 62 | 20⅛ | Commercial Solvents | 22¾ | 21⅛ |
| 26¾ | 10 | Commonwealth Southern | 13¾ | 13¼ |
| 12⅛ | 1⅝ | ,, ,, war. | 3⅞ | 3¾ |
| 188¼ | 80⅛ | Consolidated Gas. of N. Y. | 106 | 99⅝ |
| 47⅛ | 18 | Continental Oil | 19⅝ | 19⅛ |
| 126⅝ | 70 | Corn Products | 94¾ | 90 |
| 30⅛ | 6⅜ | Curtiss Wright, Common | 7⅜ | 7¼ |
| 69⅛ | 21¼ | Davison Chemical | 26½ | Elim. |
| 231 | 80 | Du Pont de Nemours | 104⅝ | 102¾ |
| 63⅝ | 60 | *Colgate Palmolive Peet | Unq | 50¼ |
| 264¾ | 150 | Eastman Kodak | 190 | 180½ |
| 189 | 50 | Electric Bond & Share | 77¾ | 72⅛ |
| 93½ | 41½ | Eire Railway | 37½ | 37⅛ |
| 105⅝ | 16¼ | Fox Film "A" | 41½ | 39⅛ |
| 88⅛ | 55¼ | General Electric | 68¼ | 64⅝ |
| 81¾ | 35 | General Food | 53 | 52⅛ |
| 91¾ | 33¼ | General Motors | 41½ | 39¾ |
| 126½ | 70 | General Railway Signal | 78 | 75¼ |
| 72 | 31½ | Gold Dust | 38¼ | 36⅞ |
| 105¾ | 38¼ | Goodrich Rubber | 25¼ | 25½ |
| 154½ | 60 | Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. | 62¼ | 60½ |
| 102⅞ | 46¼ | Granby | 21 | 22¼ |
| 122¼ | 85½ | Great Northern Certificate | 79 | 72½ |
| 93½ | 38 | Hudson Motors | Unq | — |
| 102¾ | 48 | International Cement | 59 | 59½ |
| 103½ | 4¼ | International Combu. Eng. | 6 | 6½ |
| 142 | 65 | International Harvester | 81 | 78¼ |
| 72¾ | 25 | International Nickel | 24 | 23 |
| 68⅜ | 40 | International Printers Ink | 40 | 40 |
| 14¾ | 5 | International Products | 3⅞ | 3⅜ |
| 149¼ | 53 | International Tel. & Tel. | 42⅝ | 40⅝ |
| 242¾ | 90 | Johns Manville | 83¼ | 78¾ |
| 104⅞ | 46⅜ | Kemecott Copper | 37⅞ | 37¾ |
| 46⅜ | 22⅛ | Kreuger & Toll | 25⅝ | 26 |
| 122½ | 37 | Kroger Grocery | 23 | 22½ |
| 114⅜ | 80 | Liggett & Myers, "B" | 88½ | 86 |
| 108⅞ | 22 | Ludlum Steel | 24⅛ | 23¼ |
| 114¾ | 55⅛ | Mack Trucks | 55 | 53½ |
| 101⅜ | 46 | Missouri Pacific | 65 | 61¼ |
| 156⅞ | 35¼ | Montgomery Ward | 35¼ | 33⅛ |
| 62⅞ | 23¾ | Nevada Consolidated Cop. | 15½ | 15¾ |
| 256½ | 160 | New York Central | 158½ | 152⅛ |
| 118⅞ | 75⅛ | Northern Pacific Railway | 72 | 70⅛ |
| 146½ | 58⅛ | Pacific Lighting | 75⅜ | 75 |
| 32¼ | 13 | Packard Motor Car | 13 | 13⅛ |
| 77¼ | 35 | Paramount Famous Lasky | 56 | 54 |
| 110 | 72⅛ | Pennsylvania Railroad | 71¼ | 70½ |
| 30 | 13 | Pennroad Corporation | 11 | 10¾ |
| 47 | 24¼ | Philips Petroleum | 31 | 30¼ |
| 137¾ | 54 | Public Service of N. Jersey | 91⅞ | 87⅝ |
| 114¾ | 26 | Radio Corporation | 35¾ | Unq |
| 66 | 39 | Reynolds Tobacco "B" | 47¾ | 46⅞ |
| 181 | 80 | Sears Roebuck | 67¾ | 63 |
| 31¾ | 19 | Shell Union | 18⅞ | 19 |
| 188 | 43¾ | Simmons Company | 25⅞ | 25 |
| 93¼ | 45⅛ | Southern California Edison | 55 | 54 |
| 157½ | 105 | Southern Pacific Railway | 111¼ | 110⅛ |
| 243¾ | 75½ | Standard Gas & Electric | 90 | 87⅛ |
| 83 | 48 | Standard Oil of N. Jersey | 64⅝ | 62⅛ |
| 48⅛ | 31¼ | Standard Oil of New York | 30⅝ | 30¾ |
| 71⅞ | 50 | Texas Corporation | 51¼ | 50⅞ |
| 85¼ | 42½ | Texas Gulf Sulphur | 51⅝ | 51 |
| 139⅜ | 58½ | Timken Roller Bearing | 62¼ | 60⅝ |
| 67⅜ | 20¼ | Trans America | 30 | 29½ |
| 140 | 59 | Union Carbide & Carbon | 66½ | 63½ |
| 297⅝ | 200 | Union Pacific Railway | 207½ | 205 |
| 162 | 31 | United Aircraft & Transp't | 50¾ | 47⅞ |
| 47⅞ | 8½ | United Corporation | 31¼ | 29¼ |
| 59⅝ | 22 | United Gas Improvement | 34½ | 33⅛ |
| 20½ | 6¼ | United Dry Docks | 4½ | 4⅞ |
| 65 | 15 | U. S. Rubber | 21¾ | 21⅝ |
| 261¾ | 150 | U. S. Steel | 156½ | 152½ |
| 124½ | 37½ | Vanadium | 78 | 71¼ |
| 80¼ | 30 | Warner Bros. Pictures | 44¾ | 40 |
| 292⅝ | 100 | Westinghouse E. & M. | 133 | 127⅞ |
| 103⅞ | 52¼ | Woolworth | 52½ | 52⅝ |
| | | Call Money | 2½ | Unq |

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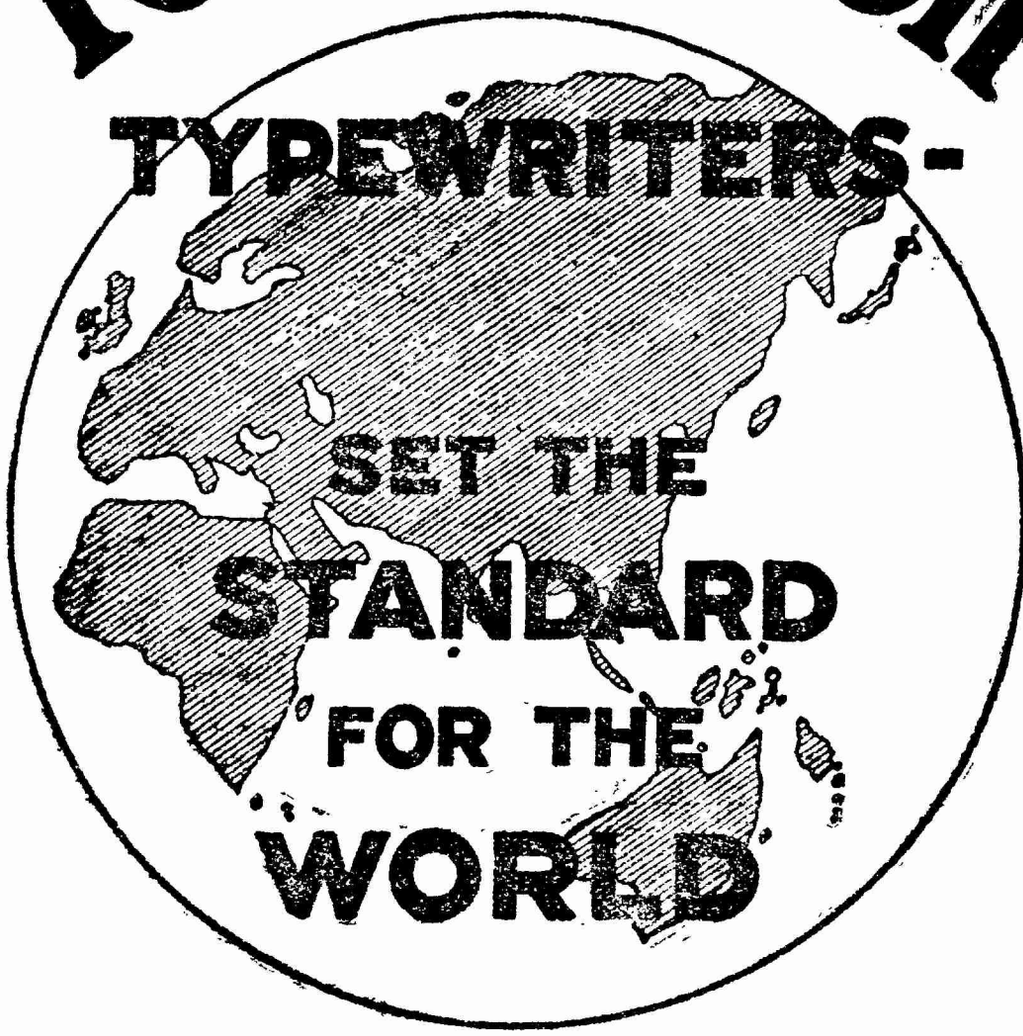


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